THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 232 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

American Force Captures Soissons; Triple Soviet Drive Grips Romania; World Council Outlined by Conference

Auto Inspection Ordered; Polish Premier Gets Bid; George Bill Debate Rises

The World's Day—August 29, 1944

Bay State: King Announces Auto Safety Drive

Massachusetts motorists must have their automobiles and tires inspected during September and October in a safety drive announced today by Rudolph F. King, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Owners are advised to take early action, as Registrar King warns official inspection stations of their "strict accountability." [Page 4.]

Veterans needing financial help are besieging the Boston Office of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation today as John J. Hagerty, manager, offers the facilities of his organization. Lack of operating procedure is holding up loan benefits of G. I. Bill of Rights through local Veterans Administration office.

Rubber authorities arrive in Boston armed with top-priority calls on all available employment for the urgent production of truck tires. [Page 2.]

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's scheduled appearance at a Boston rally on Oct. 29 has been canceled in deference to the Governor's custom of not making public appearances on Sunday, a Republican spokesman said today. A new date is expected to be announced in a few days.

Europe: Moscow Unit in Bid to Polish Premier

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Premier of the Polish Government in exile in London has been asked by the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation to head a unified provisional Polish Government. Three other members of the exiled government also have been offered places in the proposed new group. [Page 7.]

Premier Churchill returned to London by air late today from Italy.

German withdrawal of troops from Bulgaria is reported by the Moscow Radio, quoting the Bulgarian News Agency. This coincides with Istanbul dispatches suggesting that American-British armistice terms for Bulgaria have been handed to Allied diplomats there for relay to Sofia.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle is expected to form a new cabinet in Paris soon, retaining some members of the French Committee of National Liberation and adding leaders of the Resistance Movement in France.

Dr. Alexis Carrell, internationally known surgeon and biologist of French citizenship, has been dismissed from his post as director of the Vichy Government's Foundation for the Study of Human Relations, the Paris Radio reported.

Lend-Lease officials have arrived in London from the United States to study Lend-Lease operations and plans for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. They are Representatives Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota Republican, and James P. Richards, South Carolina Democrat, both members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Washington: Debate Rises Over George Bill

Proposed modification by the House Ways and Means Committee of postwar social-industrial legislation is causing great debate between the conservative and liberal views over the Senate-passed George bill. [Page 3.]

Local draft boards were instructed by Selective Service to honor requests for postponement of induction or pre-induction examinations over religious holidays.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Army Service Forces Commander, returned here after visiting the combat areas in the Mediterranean and Northern France.

Secretary of State Hull said that he and John Foster Dulles, Republican foreign policy adviser, had agreed the problem of establishing an international peace and security organization "must be kept out of politics."

National: Machinists Conform in Seized Shops

Rear Admiral H. G. Bowen announced that A. F. of L. machinists who at first failed to conform to overtime hours are now complying with the schedule in the 104 San Francisco shops operating under the Navy's direction, and Selective Service and OPA have been asked to hold up execution of requests for draft reclassification and gasoline cancellation.

Far East: Chinese Remove Governor of Sinkiang

The Chinese Government has removed Gen. Sheng Shih-tsai as Governor of Sinkiang in Northwest China. Gen. Wu Chung-hsin, chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, succeeds him. This represents an important political move, and is interpreted as a friendly gesture toward Russia with whom General Sheng has been at odds over border incidents. The change also indicates that the Central Chinese Government now has built up and consolidated a strong position in Sinkiang where General Sheng has occupied a semi-independent position for years.

The Japanese Government has appealed to the people for increased aircraft production to meet a war threat that is "steadily approaching the homeland," the Office of War Information reported, quoting a Tokyo radiocast.

Americas: Argentina Seizes U. S. Firm's Plants

A subsidiary of the American Foreign Power Company has been seized by the government of Entrerios Province in Argentina under an expropriation decree. The Government has also seized the company's plants at Parana and Colon.

Foreign Minister Gen. Orlando Arras Peluffo has been appointed Acting Minister of Justice and Public Instruction for Argentina, succeeding Alberto Baldrich, who resigned.

Biddle Assails Nazi Cartels, Wants United Nations Action

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—Attorney General Francis Biddle called on the United Nations today to break the power of monopolistic German firms. They were responsible, he charged, for a Nazi web of cartels circling the world, and no peace is secure, he said, which leaves these instruments of Reich policy free.

"A peace with Germany which leaves these companies intact," he charged, "will be a peace to insure another war against us."

When Germany is defeated, Mr. Biddle asserted, these firms will lapse into their seeming innocent form of ordinary commercial groups. They did this after World War I, and set up subsidies in Holland, Belgium, and Sweden which defied the peace of Versailles even as German leaders insisted they were complying with it.

Then when they found it safe they re-emerged, used their economic power to control first German industry, then Europe's, and finally, he said, through the agency of international cartels, signed up with great American firms, who generally were willing to forgo adventures in the world market in exchange for German promise not to compete in the American market.

Germans Knew Secrets

The upshot was, Mr. Biddle asserted, that when war again came, America was ill-prepared in many vital respects; Germany was fully acquainted with America's productive capacity, technical layout, and industrial secrets, while Germany had not so restricted itself.

"A peace with Germany which leaves these companies intact will

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Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

U. S. Corps Works As Good Neighbor

Cultural-relations officers of the United States Department of State comprise a new corps of working good neighbors spreading good will throughout the Western Hemisphere and beyond.

Their work, advising on such things as inter-American scholarships and Washington visits by Latin-American presidents, is described in a special feature today on the First Page of the Second Section.

Quincy Plans Safe-and-Sane 'V' Celebration

By Zilpha R. Gilstrap

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

V-Day plans for the hour when the German defeat is announced were made known today by Quincy community leaders. Churches and stores already have completed their outlines of procedures, and tentative plans for the public observance will be crystallized at a meeting of Mayor Charles A. Ross and representatives of veterans' organizations, clergymen, and other residents during the next week.

Red, white, and blue signs will be distributed in a few days to merchants for display in windows and doors when victory in the European theater is announced, according to Ralph F. MacKendrick, Retail Secretary of the Quincy Merchants Association.

On the upper red panel will be the words "Closed for the Day." The middle panel, which is white, will bear the words ". . . but we still have 70,000,000 Japs to lick." The blue panel on the bottom will read: "Don't leave the job half done."

Plan for Stores

Patrons in Quincy stores will be evacuated as quickly as possible and the employees dismissed. However, if a customer is in the midst of a beauty treatment or is eating a meal, the store's service will be completed. No new customers will be taken.

If word of the German surrender comes before 2 p. m., Quincy stores will close for the rest of the day and open for trade the following day. If the news is learned after 2 p. m., the stores will be closed for that day and the entire next day. In the third eventuality that the news comes on a Sunday or holiday, the stores will not open for business on the following day. However, these rulings will not be followed by food stores or those handling perishable products.

Saloons and bottled-goods stores will be closed immediately upon receipt of the news, according to Mayor Ross, and remain closed for the rest of the day. No sale of liquor in hotels, restaurants, or other places will be allowed in Quincy at this time.

"Here in Quincy we want a safe

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Smaller nations to get modified voice; veil of secrecy lifted at Dumbarton Oaks.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—Disclosing that in a week's time they have found a wide area for solid agreement, the Dumbarton Oaks conferees, engaged in a historic job of guaranteeing future world peace, today announced:

1. That they are determined there shall be a new world security composed of an assembly of all peace-loving nations; and a council composed centrally and permanently of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China, supplemented by revolving and temporary members from the smaller nations. No word was given about reported discussions that France might be added as a permanent member of the executive council.

2. Against this background of united agreement, there is still progressing in the foreground wide discussions as to the precise mechanics of enforcing peace, which is to say, whether there shall be an international police force, who shall direct it, and similar factors.

G. O. P. Views Considered

These are the main points that emerged from Dumbarton today after the American, British, and Russian delegation chiefs had momentarily drawn aside the veil of secrecy and invited correspondents past military police to the great music hall for a press conference.

It was evident that in the wake of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's raising of the question of what voice shall be given the smaller nations, and following sharp remarks of Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire on the Senate floor yesterday in the same vein, that the Dumbarton conferees realize they must realistically wrestle with this phase of the general problem. Especially, must they now approach it from the point of view of what part this question may play in the rough and tumble of politics in the coming presidential campaign.

'General Agreement'

Today's conference in the great beamed ceiling of the rennaissance Music Hall of the mellow old Georgetown estate was presided over by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Undersecretary of State and Chairman of the American delegation. He was flanked by the Soviet Ambassador and delegate, Andrei A. Grymko, and by Sir Alexander Cadogan, British representative.

Facing a press corps that has been chafing at the secrecy thrown

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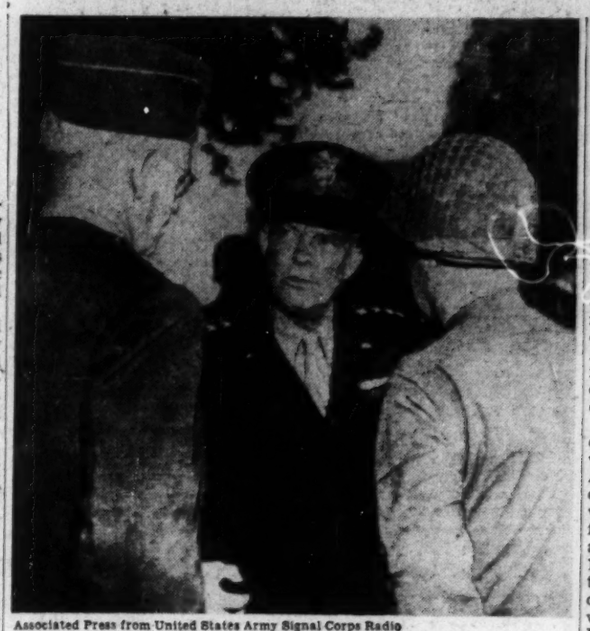

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps Radio

Eisenhower in Paris

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower (center), Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, talks with Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley (left), American ground forces commander in Northern France, at a meeting in Paris on Aug. 27, following liberation of the French Capital. Man at right is not identified.

Churchill Advises Italy To Restore Freedoms

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 29—Prime Minister Churchill indicated to Italy on his departure from the country that it should not expect to sit as a full ally at the peace discussions after the war.

Britain, he said, will be happy to see Italy once again free and progressive, taking its place among all peace-loving nations.

He also underlined that Italy to reach such condition should eschew "political excitement and the clash of many political parties . . . and must recapture the ideals of freedom which inspired the risorgimento."

Price of Freedom

In emphasizing that the price of freedom is eternal vigilance, the Prime Minister stressed those tests of freedom which have been proved in all successful democracies.

But the tyranny under which the peoples of the greater part of Europe have been compelled to exist for years past, has been in no small measure due to the neglect of such safeguards, he said.

Right of Criticism

Thus, for example, the right of free expression of opinion, of criticism of government and constitutional means of expressing popular will seem self-evident to modern democracies.

So do the existence of courts of justice free from domination by the Executive, or mob violence, administration of open, well-established laws associated with broad principles of decency and justice, and protection of the rights of individuals, provided they are compatible with the claims of society.

Rule by Tyranny

These things, the Prime Minister continued, are however, just those which rule by the Gestapo, and its counterpart, the Italian Ovra, have deliberately stamped out. Instead, they have inflicted upon millions of innocent people a tyranny which disregarded completely the rights of humanity collectively or individually, making their only aim the stabilization and perpetuation of their own powers.

"Such systems of governmental tyranny," he said, "breed in conditions of social desolation, economic hardship, and moral depression."

Hard Work Demanded

As so many impartial reports from Italy indicate, that country will need concentrated effort of the whole nation, backed by international support, to be brought back to the high place the Prime Minister hoped it would occupy among European nations.

Italy's postwar economic situation will demand concentration and hard work, especially if it loses some of those colonies seized between wars, as well as territory such as that around Trieste and South Tirol, possession of which is unjustifiable on the grounds of self-determination.

Twenty years of Fascist rule have also gone far to sap the moral fiber of the nation, and hope must now lie in a younger generation which is itself Fascist-bred.

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Reporter finds blitzes in southern France as hard to catch as birds on wing.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in Southern France

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 29—The hardest thing about reporting the war in this zone of action is finding it. Operations have been so fast in most directions that correspondents attached to the Allied Seventh Army can scarcely catch up with it and retain contact with their communications center as part of one day's work.

Not intentionally, anyway. For one thing, they don't know in advance where to go because the Army is going various ways at once at high speed. For another, wherever they go in quest of a front-line story it's so far they are fortunate if they get back in 12 hours, many of which are apt to be spent stabbing around in a delightful countryside looking in vain for soldiers and exchanging V signs and amiable chit-chat with very sociable inhabitants.

Exceptions to these generalizations, of course, are the Marseille and Toulon areas, where the French are concluding mopping-up operations against hard-fighting German garrisons. There has been no trouble in finding fighting there. The trouble has been to make sure the fighting didn't find you first—as it was apt to do if you happened to be misdirected in the streets by some informant not absolutely acquainted with the current phase of the highly fluid situation.

Quiet Streets Flare Up

Even the quietest-looking street or crossroads in the port regions is liable to develop sudden two-way traffic in bullets or shells. At times, reporters found the experience rather like getting trapped in a shooting gallery, but so far, none has been hit.

Toulon and Marseille have been certain to yield stories, but they meant a half day's driving from a medieval château with the remains of a Roman temple in the grounds where correspondents have been based until the current move more than 200 miles northward.

On the other hand, this base is that much nearer the scenes of action, where flying Allied columns are trying to catch the retreating Germans and joining with French Maquisard fighters in liberating towns and villages in rapid succession.

Interior Forces Active

French Forces of the Interior have been busy all the time in the wake of the German forces, and most of the time when American or French troops arrive, they find the resistance movement in full charge and former Vichy collaborators awaiting trial—except those who may have been shot during the change-over.

While it took reporters a half day of driving southeast to Marseille and Toulon, a half day of driving northeast to reach the Grenoble sector, and a half day of driving west to reach the Rhone River front, it took a full day driving east to reach the Cannes and Nice battle zone, from which Allied troops have pushed close to the Italian frontier. It also

Continued on Page 5, Column 6

Allies boost pressure on Nazis in Rhone Valley—Heading for Spanish border.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied advances in Northern France continue unchecked.

One American armored spearhead, moving northeast from the Marne crossing at Meaux, has captured the World War I battle town of Soissons and approached to within a few miles of the historic Forest of Compiègne. Another has reached Château-Thierry. And northwest of Paris, American and British troops are extending their numerous bridgeheads across the Seine against steadily weakening resistance. In seven days, 122,000 Germans have been killed or captured in this latter sector.

Thus the whole Allied strategic plan in Northern France becomes apparent. While a combined Anglo - American force drives directly toward the "robot coast," American armor is carrying out a sweeping end run on the entire German position northwest of Paris.

If American armor can push on 70 miles farther to the Belgian border, Marshal von Kluge's sadly battered forces and the depleted Fifteenth Army defending the robot bomb installations will be forced to cross into Belgium to find an escape route back to Germany. At the same time, a powerful Allied battering ram will be poised before the Sedan - Luxembourg - Belgium gap through which the German armies poured in 1940.

In Southern France, American troops have driven into Montelimar on the Rhone, 100 miles above Marseille, in pursuit of Nazi columns fleeing toward Valences, and another Allied force has struck out toward the Spanish border in a westward thrust through Nimes.

Official secrecy still veils the whereabouts of General Patch's advance elements near the Swiss border who are seeking a junction with General Eisenhower's troops. However, there is every reason to believe such a junction will be a development of the next day or two.

This, incidentally, raises the question of a single over-all command for France. There is little doubt that both the northern and southern invasion commands will be placed under one chieftain for a combined drive against the German frontier. Whether this will be followed by a consolidation of the French and Italian fronts would seem to depend upon what use is planned for the substantial Allied forces in Northern Italy after the Gothic Line has been breached or outflanked.

The Russian advance in Romania, meanwhile, keeps pace with Allied progress in France. One wing of the Red Army is in the outskirts of the Ploesti oil fields, another is bearing down on Bucharest, a third has penetrated 15 miles into the Hungarian-held section of Transylvania, and the German prisoner toll has risen to nearly 275,000. Reconnaissance pilots have seen no signs of a large-scale German evacuation from Romania.

To the north, the Russians have struck hard again at German defenses before the Masurian Lakes, south of East Prussia, and are threatening to outflank Warsaw with a new bridgehead across the Vistula 30 miles below the Polish Capital.

Battle of France:

Americans Take Historic Towns

Swiftly advancing American troops captured historic Château-Thierry and Soissons in whirlwind advances which carried them over World War I battlefields to within 70 miles of Belgium and a scant

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Boston Learns It's Impossible To Collect Half of Poll Tax

By Bertram B. Johansson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Between 1822 and 1829, the presidents, professors, tutors, librarians and students of Harvard, Amherst, and Williams Colleges were exempt from the Commonwealth's poll tax, which at that time amounted to 11 cents a head. So were the Indians.

Today, in effect more than half of Boston's males over 21 are in a class with the collegians and the Indians.

Although some 250,000 Boston men are assessed each year with a $2 annual poll tax, more than half of them in effect are virtually exempt from paying it, for it's a rare year when 45 per-cent of the tax is collected. The City of Boston simply finds it too much of a bother to collect $250,000 to $300,000 of the average annual $500,000 assessment.

It's a bother, tax officials will tell you, because the tax is too expensive to collect from delinquents. Assessing individuals, making out their bills and mailing them are expensive administrative items in themselves, but following up tardy poll taxpayers to impose the City's penalty would be the straw to break the collector's back, according to tax officials. It costs $5.50

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American Parade Scheduled in Paris

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP)—American troops were to parade down the Champs Elysées this afternoon before high French and Allied military officials, the Paris Radio said today.

As a token of French homage to the American Army, Gen. Charles de Gaulle was to review the march, the radiocast said.

A Paris dispatch, meanwhile, announced that Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, military commander of the city, would organize into a new army the French Forces of the Interior, thousands of whose members now are wandering around the French Capital in civilian clothes carrying guns. The commander of the American forces, which helped liberate Paris, officially delivered the city to General Koenig yesterday.

De Gaulle Walks Under Arc de Triomphe

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps Radio

Citizens Crowd Sidelines to Watch Leader of French National Committee

Gen. Charles de Gaulle (in uniform, front right center), leader of the French National Committee of Liberation, walks beneath the Arc de Triomphe in central Paris as enthusiastic citizens crowd the sidelines to watch the French leader.

Rubber Men Get U. S. Nod To Hire Any War Worker

With trucks needed to supplant bombed-out railroads for supplying American "blitz" forces in Europe, representatives of the United States Rubber Company moved into Boston today armed with top-priority rights on all available labor so that mass production of huge truck tires may be speeded.

Simultaneously, at least 14 other large population centers were occupied by the rubber men working in co-operation with United States employment agencies for the mobilization of nearly 1,000 workers to augment the working force of the Fisk rubber plant at Chicopee, Mass. This plant is one of only two rubber centers in the country where $25,000,000 expansion programs have been almost completed under government sponsorship.

Rubber officials have been given government permission to draw employment from any other defense industry for the production of truck tires. All they need is the willingness of the workers to move out of their present industries into the tire plants.

The seriousness of the tire problem has been graphically emphasized by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and other military authorities at the front, where there are plenty of trucks but not enough tires. "Let nothing interfere with the production of truck tires," General Eisenhower ordered in a telegram to Washington, copies of which were displayed by rubber authorities in Boston today.

At Chicopee, some 6,500 truck tires are coming off production lines daily. Yet the plant has enough rubber and production equipment for at least 2,000 more truck tires daily. But it needs at least 700 more workers to bring production up to capacity. The plant now employs approximately 2,800 persons.

Despite production increases of more than twice the tire output of a year ago, the nation's rubber industry is admittedly 1,500,000 tires behind essential civilian needs, and is falling behind the military demands.

The sudden emphasis upon more and more truck tires stems from the immediate observation of military chiefs that more and more responsibilities in a war of movement must be placed upon truck transportation.

Recapping of truck tires has been done almost to the limit of the usefulness of many millions of truck tires on the home front, the rubber representatives pointed out. They also stated that the recent release by the Government of 25,000 additional new trucks for immediate production is jeopardized by the threat of "no tires for them."

At this moment, rubber industrialists are conferring with Army authorities on a plan for starting an employment canvassing caravan throughout New England to make certain that the tire needs will be met while the military demand is most urgent. A delegation of Chicopee representatives, and rubber men from New York and Washington will converge upon Boston tomorrow for further developments.

Newton Youngsters Hold Costume Party

By a Staff Photographer

Children at Pomroy House Playground Win Prizes

Children who play and learn at Pomroy Settlement House at Newton Corner held a late-summer costume party yesterday. As proud mothers and playmates looked on, the children stood in line for the judging. Left to right, they are: Ann Hosey, John Marchetti, Joan and Jean Shaughnessy, Carol Ann Van Wart, Carol Ann Peters, Edward Akerman, Mary Ellen Larrabee, Maureen Shaughnessy, Carlton Newman, Lloyd Mullins, and Robert Aiello. Patriotic motifs were emphasized in the costumes.

Helicopter Flight Delayed By Wind at Take-Off Time

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Wind conditions and press of the crowds at the take-off resulted in postponement today of the first commercial flight by a helicopter as a preview of a postwar type of service which William Filene's Sons Company intends to provide for its customers.

While the flight inauguration ceremonies went off as scheduled this afternoon, the flight was postponed until 6 p. m., when Charles Whittaker, test pilot, hopes the conditions will be better. The hop is to be from Filene's Cambridge warehouse to its Belmont store.

The craft, designed by Aeronautical Products, Inc., is to carry, among other items, the "Helicopter Dress of Tomorrow," especially designed by Claire McCardell, winner of the 1943 American Fashion Critics Award for her outstanding sport clothes designs.

The helicopter will operate over a portion of one of the routes for which Filene's filed application last October requesting permission to connect its main store in Boston with its branches in other New England cities by means of helicopter or similar aircraft.

The ship has been on exhibition in front of the Cambridge warehouse in connection with the sale of War Bonds and Stamps for the benefit of the Massachusetts War Finance Committee.

Festivities opened when Harold D. Hodgkinson, General Manager of Filene's, presented Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge, who delivered a short address. At its conclusion, Mr. Hodgkinson announced the ascent of the helicopter. He presented scissors to Godfrey L. Cabot, Boston aviation pioneer, who cut the ribbons holding the craft to earth.

With an introduction by Frank Waldecker of Station WBZ, Mr. Hodgkinson reviewed Filene's helicopter plans and spoke of its place in the company's postwar program. He emphasized that the helicopter service is designed to speed up company delivery of merchandise between the main store and branches. Mr. Hodgkinson pointed out that truck delivery between Cambridge and Belmont, for instance, requires almost an hour, whereas the helicopter can perform the same service in seven minutes.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, upon introduction by Mr. Waldecker, expressed his pride in Massachusetts being the home of the first store to use aerial delivery as part of its service.

In Belmont the helicopter is to be met by the branch store and town officials.

Leonard W. Libbey of Filene's, a resident of Belmont, will extend a welcome to the visitors and introduce Gilmore C. Dickey, Chairman of the Belmont Board of Selectmen. Mr. Dickey will convey the thanks of the town for having been chosen as the first town to receive such a unique delivery. A bronze plaque marking the Belmont shop as the scene of the first commercial helicopter delivery will be dedicated.

After this ceremony, a fashion show, directed by Miss Joan Leonard of Filene's style division, will be held during which the helicopter dress will be displayed. This show will depict the evolution of transportation in terms of dress styles and conclude with the helicopter dress as a projection of the future.

Quincy Plans 'V' Celebration; Safe-and-Sane Basis Accented

Continued from Page 1

and sane celebration," the Mayor declared. "My thought about the observance is that first we should have prayer, to pray for the boys over there and the boys on the Pacific front. When the news comes, we'll urge the people to go to church for the next two or three hours, and then set the time for the parade and public observance in Quincy Stadium. Schools and stores will be closed for the day.

"V-Day will mean the breaking up of the entire struggle," the Mayor observed, "but it will not mean total victory. That will not come until we clean up the war on the other side of the ocean."

Boston Plans

In keeping with the sane celebration of V-Day, Quincy war industries are expected to continue their urgent tasks of making arms and supplies to defeat the Japanese. Despite joyous observances in other parts of the city, more than 35,000 war workers will be asked to stay on the job.

Detailed V-Day plans for downtown stores have been made by the Retail Trade Board of Boston, it was disclosed.

Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Board, said the program will be made public at an appropriate time, pointing out that every caution must be taken to maintain war production at a peak, even though victory over the Nazis is achieved.

"It should be remembered that we will still be at war with Japan and that victory in Europe will be accompanied by the need for accelerating shipment of war material to our armed forces in the Pacific," he added.

The majority of Quincy churches have had their plans formulated for at least a month under the leadership of the Rev. John K. Montgomery, President of the Quincy Council of Churches and pastor of the Atlantic Methodist Church.

If news of the fall of Germany comes in the daytime, the Quincy churches in the Council will hold services at 7:30 p. m. If the news come too late for a night meeting, the churches will begin their victory observances at 9 a. m.

Services in Quincy

Churches which have signified they will hold services are the Atlantic Methodist Church and the Atlantic Memorial Congregational Church, both of North Quincy; the Adams Shore Evangelical Church, the Bethany Congregational Church, the First Parish Church (Unitarian), the Hough's Neck Congregational Church, and the Wollaston Congregational Church in Wollaston.

Whether the sale of liquor in Greater Boston and Massachusetts will be suspended for a 24-hour period has not yet been decided. The question may be brought up Aug. 30 at a meeting of the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission. A spokesman for the Boston Retail Liquor Dealers Association said individual members of the Association would probably make their own decisions about staying open or closing.

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington · 1136 Washington
704 Washington · 632 Washington
7 School St. · 10 Scollay Sq.

SCOTCH TWEEDS
for new fall coats, capes and suits
Weights, Colors and Patterns to Suit Every Individual Taste
28" from $4.50 . . . 54" from $7.50
Choice of 500 beautiful, long wearing materials
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston St., Boston—In Copley Square

Christian Science Service Center
80 Boylston Street
Little Building
Boston
Mezzanine Floor
Open Weekdays and Holidays—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Sundays: 1 p. m. to 11 p. m.
All Servicemen and Servicewomen
WELCOME

R. F. C. Office Speeds Loans To Veterans

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston opened the way for speedy loan assistance to discharged veterans today when John J. Hagerty, New England Manager of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, placed the facilities of his Boston office at the service of the veterans and throngs accepted the invitation.

With the lack of proper procedure now blocking veterans' use of the loan benefits of the G. I. Bill of Rights through the established channels of the Veterans Administration, Mr. Hagerty decided to "do something for the boys."

"These fellows have been fighting for us all over the world; we owe them a lot, and I'll turn my office upside down to see that they get what is due them," Mr. Hagerty continued, adding that the large number of veterans who came to his office today proved the need for this step.

Bill Provides Loans

Guarantee of 50 per cent of loans to veterans for the "purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business properties," but not to exceed a maximum guarantee of $2,000, is provided in the G. I. Bill of Rights, which names the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs as the servicing facility.

The RFC will take care of these benefits, but also will extend small loans to qualified veterans who are not provided for in the G. I. Bill of Rights, said Mr. Hagerty. One veteran, earning $50 a week, asked for $250 to clear up old bills. Another former serviceman needed to buy a truck, as his trucking business was increasing. Such cases came into the Boston office today and were cited by Mr. Hagerty as the type which would receive favorable consideration.

Immediate cause of this action is Alfred A. Skelly, Jr., of Methuen, Mass., discharged from the Army on Aug. 1. Immediate result of the combined efforts of the R. F. C. and Shawmut National Bank, is that Mr. Skelly received a guaranteed personal loan this afternoon.

Before enlisting in the Coast Artillery in 1941, Mr. Skelly was a drummer in a swing band. After his discharge from Lovell General Hospital at Fort Devens, his old job looked good to the veteran. But his equipment was gone and he had to have the tools of his trade.

Needs Met

Coming into Mr. Hagerty's office, Mr. Skelly found that his needs were going to be met properly. Improvising forms to fit the situation, the Boston office soon received permission from the Washington headquarters to go ahead with the guarantee of 50 per cent of the loan. The Shawmut National Bank supplied the needed balance.

Mr. Skelly will have to beat his drums louder and harder if he expects to equal the repercussions his loan has made in Boston and Washington. News of the policy of the R. F. C. and the bank soon brought telephone calls and personal calls in droves to these two institutions, The Boston office of the Veterans Administration was kept busy answering questions of the veterans who have requests for loans awaiting action.

Clarification of the attitude of the Veterans Administration toward this situation was asked in a telegram from the Boston office this morning. Officials at that office pointed out that they were ready to go ahead on applications as soon as the necessary official routine was announced.

Gay Paper Bonnets Sparkle At Newton Children's Party

Pomroy House in Newton Corner has had its end-of-the-season playground party, and all the little girls and a couple of the little boys came dressed in the best crepe paper.

The theme was strictly and brightly patriotic. Uncle Sam was smartly togged in stripes and bright blue. To be sure, his stovepipe hat had to be tied on firmly under his chin, for Sam is as yet only 4 years old, but it looked good anyway, and Sam—his real name is Johnny Marchetti—won a prize with it.

A vivid little colleen, whose black hair and blue eyes were straight out of Ireland, won a prize, too, with her poke bonnet of red and white, her star-spangled dress, and her red-white-and-blue bedecked doll carriage.

Twin blonde sisters with cheeks reddened by excitement displayed twin doll carriages swathed in white with big red crosses on the side. The girls were Red Cross nurses, and a prettier pair you couldn't imagine.

Carriages "Dressed Up"

But it was really the carriages and the tricycles that stole the show. Elaborately wound with red and white and blue paper, they glistened brilliantly in the early afternoon sunlight, while the babies who watched from their mother's arms yelled loudly for the pretty colors and wanted to take them home.

A gallery of mothers sat under a shade tree on rows of chairs and nodded and waved at their self-conscious offspring in the beauty parade. One entry had everybody fooled for a while. As "Miss America" in a sun suit and glamorous long tresses made out of the strings of a new, clean mop, Bobby Aiello, seven years old, passed as a girl for quite a while. And he won the prize for having the funniest costume.

There were cookies and punch afterward, and the prize winners were starry eyed and pink cheeked, and the losers were having a good time in the swings and on the slide, and the party was a great success.

Playground Active

Miss Helen Sandstrom is the full-time worker in charge at Pomroy House, while Mrs. Raymond Tinker, her assistant, has charge of the playground. This settlement house is open all year round. The playground is open and supervised from 9 to 12 in the morning and 2 to 5 in the afternoon every week day during the summer.

In winter there is a nursery school under the direction of Miss Betty Brooks, with an enrollment of 30 children between the ages of three and five.

The house also runs courses in cooking, sewing, drama, dancing, piano playing, clay modeling, woodworking, and other crafts, and it conducts a sizable list of social clubs, including a mothers' club.

In addition it sends 12 children every day during the summer to the day camp which it operates in co-operation with the West Newton Community Center.

Pomroy House is a Community Fund "Red Feather" agency.

'Flying Santa Claus' Hikes Along Lighthouse Trails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 29—New England's famed "flying Santa Claus," who drops gifts from the air each Christmas to the lonely keepers of lighthouses at isolated points, is today touring afoot some of those lighthouses along the South Shore over which he flies about Dec. 25.

Starting from this historic center late yesterday on a 158-mile "hike," Santa Claus in summer garb, in the person of Edward Rowe Snow of Winthrop, historian and author, strolled out to the Gurnet Light, far at the end of the great Gurnet Beach. A major objective of the trip is the location, if possible, of oft-reported buried pirate treasure.

Always eager to dig up lore of Boston Harbor and Cape Cod, Mr. Snow is picking up where he left off when he went into the Army Air Forces, in which he gained a lieutenant's commission and saw action in North Africa, where he was wounded. Later, he was given a medical discharge.

Through extensive research, Mr. Snow has picked up several promising clues closely linked with the early history of New England. Following these clues he hopes to locate timbers from the old pirate ship Whidah, wrecked on Cape Cod in 1717, among other things, during the gathering of material for a book on the pirates of Cape Cod which he plans to write.

With a knapsack over his shoulder, and a large chart of Massachusetts Bay in his hand, the Winthrop schoolteacher continued on from the Gurnet Light to the Manomet home of Octavius Reamy, former keeper of Graves Light, Boston Harbor.

Mr. Snow also visited Center Hill Point, Lookout Point, and Sagamore Beach, camping near Town Neck and the Cape Cod Canal Station. Up at 5 a. m. today, he continued to Sandwich, visiting several locations there, and then across the Cape to Hyannis en route to Chatham.

The wastes of Monomoy Point will be the next stop, after which Nauset Beach will be visited, in the general vicinity of which search will be made for an old treasure hoard. Mr. Snow will be accompanied on the search by another hiker whose identity Mr. Snow refused to divulge.

Traversing the great beach at Cape Cod toward the north in precisely the method Henry David Thoreau used back in 1849, the Santa Claus hiker will seek to surpass the speed and distance of Mr. Thoreau, who went barely 30 miles in 17 hours. Mr. Snow hopes to locate buried treasure, to find material for his coming pirate book, and to satisfy himself that he "is still able to hike." He plans to follow the coast line as far as Provincetown, then come back on the "inside beach," arriving in Winthrop for the week end.

Recreation For Service People

Tuesday, Aug. 29

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. Liberty 7968.

Baseball: (Tomorrow) Braves Field, 3 p. m. Braves vs. Giants.

Dances With Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's, Buddies Club, North Station Club, Everett, Kope's, Esplanade Club, Ruggles Street Club, Crosson's.

Nite Club Nite: Photo Developing Class, 7:30 p. m.

Dance Instruction: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Charles "Y," 8 p. m. (Enlisted men.)

Language Instructions: Y. M. C. Union, French lessons, 8 p. m. Russian lessons, 9 p. m.

Square Dancing: Refreshments, Hostesses, Temple Place Club, no charge, 7:30 p. m. Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, admission 35 cents, 7:30 p. m. Swim, 35 cents.

Officers' Dance: Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Orchestra.

Officers' Wives Club: 140 Clarendon Street. Tea, 3:30 p. m.

Special Art Exhibition

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has opened a special exhibition of etchings to mark the liberation of Paris. French, British and American artists of the 19th and 20th centuries are represented in a selection of more than 30 prints, recalling familiar bridges, cathedrals, boulevards and market places.

House Drops Old Bay State Seaplane Base

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP) — Informed by Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, that Massachusetts wants to turn back some money it won't need for a seaplane base at Boston, the House today passed with alacrity a bill to abandon the project.

The bill, sponsored by Senator Sinclair Weeks and Representative Christian A. Herter, Massachusetts Republicans, went to the White House, approximately three months after its introduction—not a speed record but good in the Congressional league.

Mr. Martin asked Mr. McCormack if it were not true that the bill, authorizing abandonment of the base because it no longer is needed, would mean the recovery of funds appropriated by the Government.

Members of the House picked up their ears, and quickly passed the bill.

It was estimated that about $2,000,000 would be turned back. The base was authorized in 1930. Now the State wants the ground for a huge municipal airport on which it will spend more than $4,000,000.

O. E. S. High Officer To Open State Work

Mrs. Hazel McLean Chase of Winthrop, Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts, opens the fraternal season Sept. 6 with an official inspection at Sachem Rock Chapter, East Bridgewater, according to the official calendar for the season, just issued by Grand Chapter.

Mrs. Chase will be accompanied by E. Hollis Currant of Swampscott, Worthy Grand Patron; Mrs. Agnes E. Hobart, Grand Marshal, and a large group of past and present Grand Officers and Matrons and Patrons of individual chapters. She is scheduled to visit 34 Chapters between Sept. 6 and Nov. 20, closing her inspections on that date by a visit to Palestine Chapter, Newtonville. Meanwhile 29 Grand Officers and Deputy Grand Matrons will visit scores of Chapters throughout the State.

Helicopter Off on Test Hop

By a Staff Photographer

Delivery Service Takes to the Air

Designed by Aeronautical Products, Inc., of Detroit, this helicopter this evening was scheduled to make what will be the first commercial delivery flight from William Filene's Sons Company warehouse in Cambridge to its Belmont branch store. It is shown here in a test hop previous to the flight from in front of the Cambridge building for the benefit of War Bond and Stamp sales.

Boston Learns It's Impossible To Collect Half of Poll Tax

Continued from Page 1

to swear out a warrant for arrest of a delinquent.

Boston's poll tax collections for the past six years have been as follows:

	Received	Assessed
1938	$209,309	$479,482
1939	223,363	504,788
1940	220,967	501,506
1941	219,989	509,276
1942	196,106	508,040
1943	216,742	502,462

Collecting the poll tax in Boston has long been a problem. As far back as 1901, Boston's collector estimated for a State investigating committee that he didn't expect more than 30 per cent collection of the total assessment. About 50,000 out of 166,354 male polls paid their poll tax in 1900.

Mobility of the city population is the greatest problem facing Boston tax collectors. A floating population which shifts from rooming house to rooming house isn't worth tracing down, at the rate of $2 per head, they contend. But the question is this: Is one half of Boston's male population constantly on the move?

The percentage of males over 70 who are exempt from the tax, if they make application for exemption, certainly isn't very large. Servicemen and defense workers complicate the picture now, but in 1938 before the war had touched Boston, poll tax receipts didn't amount to half of the assessment.

Actually, some city tax officials would just as soon be rid of the poll tax altogether. They'd rather see it absorbed into some other levy. Perhaps that's the answer.

The poll tax first appeared on the books in the old Colony Laws, when, from 1671 on, all male persons from 16 years and upward, except magistrates and Elders of the Church, were assessed and rated one shilling and eight pence "by the head."

[Poll, though seldom used in the sense of "head" now, was in common use in Shakespeare's time with that meaning. In the last century Thackeray used the term thus: "His bald head might be seen alongside of Mr. Quilter's confidential grey poll."]

After 1780, when the Commonwealth was organized, payment of the poll tax was regarded as a requirement for the right to vote, although the Commonwealth's constitution said that anyone could vote "who shall have paid . . . . any state or county tax." Apparently, since the poll tax was so small in those early days, it was probably the most convenient tax to pay so that one might vote. In 1830, all persons between 18 and 30 who were in the state militia were exempt from paying the tax.

Not so long ago, payment of the poll tax was necessary before one could be admitted to the Boston City Hospital, but even that "enticement" has been discarded.

Legion Supports Wastepaper Drive

Members of the American Legion throughout Massachusetts announced yesterday, through thei State Commander, their full support of the State's wastepaper salvage campaign.

Plans for organizing members of the Legion into a wastepaper salvage corps which will participate in an accelerated paper drive this fall and winter were announced by Thomas F. Mackey, Massachusetts Department Commander of the Legion.

As the initial step in the Legion's participation, Mr. Mackey appointed Andrew P. McArdle as State Chairman of the Legion's salvage committee. Each of the State's 10 county commanders will nominate active chairmen for their districts.

Democrats Plan Tour of Bay State

Candidates of the Democratic State ticket, including Mayor Tobin, Democratic candidate for Governor, will tour the State before the Democratic Convention meets on Sept. 23, Mayor Tobin announced today.

The tour will start in the Berkshires and work east toward Boston and will include meetings with Democratic city and town leaders at central points, several rallies, and a minimum of banquets, he said. This afternoon the Mayor was scheduled to meet with Democratic mayors from all over the State, to discuss plans for the coming campaign.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with little change in temperature tonight, and the lowest near 65 degrees. Fair Wednesday and continued moderately warm. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness and somewhat warmer tonight with showers east and north portions. Wednesday partly cloudy with occasional showers north portion.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy with little change in temperature tonight. Fair Wednesday and continued moderately warm.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:06 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 8:48 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Postwar Compensation Stirs House Argument

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 — The House today became a forum for argument as to whether the nation shall adopt a conservative or a liberal approach to the problem of postwar social-industrial legislation.

At issue was the George bill, already passed by the Senate. The measure embodies a conservative-states' rights approach to the granting of postwar unemployment compensation.

The House Ways and Means Committee shaved off some of the remaining generosity in the George bill, but according to a majority report filed with the House, the action was taken in the interest of more efficient administration rather than in depriving the discharged war worker of government aid.

The House also had before it a minority report condemning the George bill rewrite as "token legislation" that does not begin to meet the reconversion problem.

Liberals Have Bill Ready

In its stead liberals are ready to offer a bill, following the lines of the Kilgore bill turned down by the Senate. Their bill, backed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor, would set up federal standards for unemployment benefits up to a maximum of $25 a week for civilians and up to $35 a week to veterans for a period of two years.

Between these two proposals is the Dingell bill, embodying recommendations of James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, who advocates establishment of federal unemployment standards to bring payments up to a maximum of not less than $20 a week for a maximum period of 52 weeks.

All three plans are expected to have full consideration during two days of general debate.

Amid criticism of its conservatism the House Ways and Means Committee explained in its majority report why it had made changes in the George bill.

Created Duplication

It eliminated the provision for a new retraining and re-employment administration in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion because there are already two federal agencies handling vocational education—the Federal Security Administration which administers federal grants-in-aids to states, and the Veterans Bureau. The Committee said it saw "no necessity for maintaining an additional agency of government to supervise retraining of civilian personnel released from war work, even assuming that what constituted war work could be defined with any degree of precision."

The report pointed out that two agencies are already providing reemployment advice—the U. S. Employment Service and the Veterans Administration.

The Senate provision for moving a war worker to a new job locale was turned down because Committee members thought it would be "an impossible task" and the cost would "be of such magnitude that justification therefor is impossible."

The Senate proposal to bring 3,000,000 federal workers under unemployment compensation was rejected because it was felt that such coverage should be extended to other groups in broad new legislation originating in the House bcause of its social security taxing powers.

C. I. O. Proposal Eliminated

The Advisory Board proposed by the C. I. O. was eliminated as unnecessary because, it was argued, the administrator would seek the advice of all groups of the population anyway. In the Senate this provision was attacked as giving too much power to the C. I. O.

The four authors of the minority report—Representatives John D. Dingell of Michigan, Walter A. Lynch of New York, Aime J. Forand of Rhode Island and Herman P. Eberharter of Pennsylvania —stated that the George bill had been so emasculated in committee that it has "no objectives that are even worth mentioning."

Limited provisions for advances to state employment insurance funds, they said, are "completely inadequate."

Commenting on the elimination of federal employee coverage, they said:

"It seems to us unfair, unjust and unwise for Congress to be unwilling to provide unemployment protection to its own employees although it requires private employers to provide unemployment compensation to their employees. We do not see how the Congress can justify a policy whereby the Federal Government maintains a dual standard for two classes of American citizens."

Regret Lack of Hearings

The group also protested against the lack of public hearings on the George bill in the House, "although this bill vitally affects employers, employees and the general public."

The George bill passed the Senate Aug. 11 by a 55 to 19 vote.

Meanwhile Lieut. Commander J. A. Krug, new acting head of the WPB, has promised a review of all WPB reconversion regulations. He told the former Truman Committee of the Sente yesterday that they are "too many and too complicated."

"I intend to push for a review of all controls to make sure we don't retain any that don't help us get war or essential civilian production," he said.

He promised that small business would have "equality of opportunity" in reconversion, indicating that this would mean it would probably reconvert first because it does not have the retooling problem of big industry. The controversy between Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman on leave, and his resigned assistant Charles E. Wilson, was partly over whether priority should be given small business in reconversion. Mr. Nelson favored it.

The Defense Plant Corporation said that when it disposes of surplus machine tools and other production equipment, "all purchasers will be expected to put the tools or equipment into use and to employ a suitable number of people in their use."

It is taking this stand, Said Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, "in order to insure the greatest amount of employment," and to rule out speculators.

No sales will be made for resale, thte agency pointed out.

'Major' Salute

Wide World

Coast Guard Hero Greets Former Master

Sticking out a dignified paw of greeting to Composer-Conductor Werner Janssen is "Major," Coast Guard hero on leave before going to a new battle zone. The Belgian police dog, gift of Mr. Janssen to the armed forces, has been on active duty in the South Pacific for two years. Mr. Janssen, who took a day off from his work of writing the score of "Guest in the House" to say "hello" to "Major," reports that his canine pet has acquired military bearing and a dignity he previously lacked.

Vermont Farmers' Ingenuity Tested to Meet Water Need

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 29—Serious dry weather conditions throughout northern Vermont are putting a severe strain on farmers in many sections who are forced to extreme ingenuity to provide water for their dairies and at the same time are forced to watch their crops wither in the field.

One of the hardest-hit areas is the County of Franklin where a recent Farm Bureau survey showed 50 per cent of the farmers there were planning to sell part or all of their cows, and another two thirds said the light hay yield this year would force them to purchase roughage for their cattle before the winter is past.

The lack of water on many Chittenden and Franklin County farms is forcing farmers to many expedients, according to W. C. Kirby, a Burlington contractor, who says his six bulldozers and three ditching machines are being kept busy 12 hours a day and sometimes more. Pasture brooks are dry, he said, as well as many springs and wells that ordinarily are a sure source of supply. Many farmers adjacent to Lake Champlain are hauling water for their cattle daily, and keeping water holes filled that have been scooped out by Mr. Kirby's machines.

Mr. Kirby cited the case of one Charlotte farmer whose herd of cows had dropped off five cans of milk a day. In desperation he drove a pipe on a spring site and struck water. He then asked Mr. Kirby to bring his machines at night to dig a ditch so water could be piped to the barn.

Retail Stores Want Area Differential On Proposed Bay State Basic Wage

Representatives of the retail stores industry appeared before the State Minimum Wage Commission at a public hearing today and asked for a geographical deferential in the wage proposal recommended by the Commission providing a new minimum of $17 a week for experienced retail employees and $15.50 for inexperienced.

Richard M. Thompson, Fall River Department Store Executive and President of the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, told the Commission that the proposed degree omits any consideration for wage deferential due to geographical locations.

"This flat blanket treatment of large and small cities and towns doesn't make sense to those smaller employers who have to deal with local facts in order to get by under normal conditions," the Department Store Executive said.

"After all, a minimum wage is 'a basic wage' and as such should be placed on a thoroughly sound basis for all who have to comply with it and to base their store wage schedules on it."

Mr. Thompson said it was unfair to consider employees who have worked six months as experienced. This provision of the new minimum wage proposal is a change from the wage schedule which classified employees experienced after one year.

The Fall River man said he favored three wage minimums:

One for experienced employees; a second for inexperienced employees; and a third for youngsters under 18 years of age.

Daniel Bloomfield, also representing the Council of Retail Merchants, terms the decree the most far-reaching ever proposed in the Commonwealth. He said the Council was not opposed to the decree as a whole.

Sydney S. Grant, Legislative Agent for the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations, spoke in favor of the wage decree but said he felt the minimum was lower than warranted, though it was a step in the right direction. Several representatives of store employee groups spoke in favor of the decree.

House Group Ferrets For 'Slush Funds'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—The House Campaign Expenses Committee today began a drive to uncover "slush funds" and find out who contributes how much to the campaigns of candidates in the November elections.

Labor and industry will be called before the group. Yesterday the Committee quizzed Sidney Hillman, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, and drew from him a vigorous defense of charges that the P. A. C. is "Communistic-engineered from the top down."

Representative Ralph E. Church, (R) of Illinois, had made the charge. Mr. Hillman replied that Mr. Church was "trying to prejudice the public against us," and that he, Mr. Hillman, would put his record of fighting Communism against that of Mr. Church at any time.

The P. A. C., he said, is nonpartisan and might support a Republican in any given campaign. In fact, he said, the C. I. O. in 1937 gave $5,000 to support Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in his race for District Attorney in New York.

Mr. Hillman testified the P. A. C. spent $35,000 in congressional primaries this year but not a cent of it was disbursed in the contests which unseated Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, John M. Costello (D) of California, and Richard M. Kleberg (D) of Texas.

But he conceded that local C. I. O. labor groups may have spent some money. Committee Counsel J. J. Caddell questioned Mr. Hillman specifically about the Starnes, Costello, and Kleberg contests. Mr. Hillman submitted a list of P. A. C. contributions, including $955 to the campaign of Helen Gahagan Douglas, the actress, in California; $4,500 in an unsuccessful effort to defeat Representative Cox (D) of Georgia, and $2,000 to return Luther Patrick, a former member, to the House as an Alabama representative. The P. A. C. also spent $2,000 against Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, the list showed.

Butler Article

ELGIN, Neb., Aug. 29 (AP)—Senator Hugh Butler (R) of Nebraska last night said he does not intend to furnish a letter to the New Republic magazine in reply to the Sidney Hillman article "The Truth About the P. A. C." after the magazine informed him it would not print an article of equal length prepared by him.

The Senator said Bruce Bliven, New Republic Editor, wrote him the magazine would not print any article it could not support editorially, but offered to print a letter of about 1,200 words if Senator Butler would prepare one.

Senator Butler said his article, quoting labor authorities to the effect that the Hillman program would be detrimental to the cause of labor, was not submitted to the magazine, but instead was entered in the Congressional Record along with correspondence beween Mr. Bliven and himself.

Arms Speed-Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission said today it was sending 20 specially trained men from Washington to assist in inter-regional recruiting of 96,000 workers needed in the next two months for the lagging munitions programs.

"Unless these workers are provided, goals of military necessity cannot be met," WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt said in stating that the need for workers is most urgent in ship construction yards and plants producing such "must" items as heavy trucks and tires, radar equipment, heavy guns, and ammunition and tanks.

The special crew will help regional, state and local WMC directors meet interregional quotas. Men are being dispatched to Region 1—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts; Region 2—New York; Region 3—Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey; Region 5—Kentucky, Michigan, and Ohio; Region 6—Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin; and Region 8—Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Mr. McNutt said that in tight labor areas of the regions selected interregional recruitment efforts will be directed "only toward workers in less essential activities and toward those who are not needed locally."

Dog Pushes Button For His Breakfast

ARDMORE, Okla., Aug. 28 (AP)—The modern hound dog doesn't howl for his food. He just presses a button.

At 6 a. m., each day outside the O. O. Buck home, the family pooch climbs into the auto cab and gives the horn a blast. It brings Charles and Billy, 15 and 13, to feed him.

If they're slow getting out of bed, the dog keeps it up.

Garden Clubs' Program to Continue

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

V-Day will by no means put an end to the war program of the Garden Clubs Service of Massachusetts. Wounded servicemen who have been regaining confidence and strength while working in flower and vegetable gardens maintained by the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts at Army and Navy hospitals throughout the State will continue to enjoy them.

The program which has proved its worth as an aid to the rehabilitation of men from all branches of the armed services will go right on, according to Robert M. Bowen, President of the Concord Garden Club, Past President of the Federation, and now chairman of the garden work at Lovell General Hospital, Ft. Devens.

Her club is typical of many which have given up all social activity for the war service that means so much to men who must spend weeks and months in institutions. She herself is only one of a host of women, many of them mothers of servicemen, which is devoting time and unstinted effort to this work. It happens that the gardens at Lowell are the oldest and most advanced, so, as Mrs. Bowen says, "when we talk about them we are talking about proven things."

Corn Very Popular

Corn is one of the most popular crops at Lovell this summer. Especially with former farmers. One lad who hadn't seen an ear for more than three years could hardly wait to pick some. Mrs. Bowen rushed into the Red Cross kitchen and cooked them for him and he ate four on the spot. The men like to take the corn on picnics, too, where they cook it themselves.

Rain or shine, Mrs. Bowen goes up to Devens every Tuesday and Friday. Mrs. Henry Kidder, also of the Concord Club, and Mrs. Webster Blanchard of the Acton Garden Club generally accompany her, while Mrs. James Newman, President of the Winchester Better Homes Garden Club, joins them on Fridays. Professor Ray Koon of the Waltham Field Station have contributed advice, plants, and work, and she has also had the assistance of other garden club members.

It was necessary to bring in top soil and plenty of fertilizer when they began their big flower and vegetable plot last summer. Located between two wards and measuring about 60 by 100 feet, the plot is divided lengthwise by a center path. One of the patients planned the garden on one side and had a wonderful time getting it under way. Mrs. Bowen planned the other and some of the boys helped her plant it.

The garden is more than a horticultural center. With umbrellas, chairs and tables at one end, it has become a favorite place for the men to bring visiting mothers, wives, or sweethearts, or just to sit and read or write. One of the fellows this summer has added much to the gaiety of weeding and harvesting by playing an accompaniment for the workers on his accordion.

More Flowers, Fewer Beans

More flowers and fewer beans marked a change this season over last. Nurses like to pick the flowers for the wards, and Wacs have been known to receive bouquets gathered in the garden.

Next year the committee hopes to have more small gardens so that men who are confined to their wards will have something pretty to look out at. These will be started this coming fall. The Andover Garden Club has had a flourishing one between two wards this year.

Of course, in addition to maintaining gardens, Garden Clubs Service takes flowers to the wards every Friday. Mrs. Harold Twombley of Winchester is chairman of that committee at Lovell.

There is no question about the men's wanting the flowers. One Tuesday Mrs. Bowen had so many lovely roses in her own garden that she took enough to make up 40 small vases full. When she appeared in one ward, she was greeted with the exclamation: "This isn't Friday—are we getting something extra?" One boy said he didn't care what color it was just so long as he could have "a rose that smelled."

Nor will the men have to do without flowers or horticultural activity during the winter. Thanks to the generosity of Mrs. Philip Spalding of Milton, they will have a greenhouse erected outside the occupational therapy ward with a door opening from the ward into the greenhouse. It has just been finished and the initial planting was begun last week under the guidance of Harold White, Professor of Floriculture at Waltham.

Garden Clubs Service workers in Massachusetts have set about raising a $10,000 fund to carry on their hospital projects and to date they have nearly $8,000.

Day for Public to Get Tires Is Hastened by New Process

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—A new method of processing synthetic rubber was disclosed today by the General Tire and Rubber Company which declared the development will step up production of military tires and "hasten the day" when civilians can replace their passenger car tires.

The development consists of a process of adding carbon black—which provides the wearing surface of a tire—to the rubber while the rubber still is in the liquid stage.

Hitherto in the processing of both natural and synthetic rubber, the company said, it has been necessary to grind the carbon black into dried rubber in a lengthy milling process. Company officials said the new technique had these advantages:

1. A 35 per cent reduction in milling time.
2. An equal percentage cut in man-power on milling operations.
3. A 20 per cent reduction in power consumption.
4. Lower production costs.

William O'Neal, President of General Tire, declaring that manpower was the chief bottleneck in the production of synthetic tires, told congressmen, government rubber officials and newsmen at a demonstration of the process:

"Our problem in rubber isn't equipment and knowledge. We can't get the needed number of people to do the dirty, rough job of handling rubber. This new process—the realization of a dream of 40 years by rubber chemists—eliminates much of the work."

Under present methods of adding carbon black to dried rubber, he said, "Your rubber was one-fourth worn out before it ever got into a tire."

Gilbert Swart, General Tire's Research Director who developed the new technique, said the secret lay in adding chemicals "judiciously" to carbon black in such a way that it would be dispersed evenly in water.

With such a mixture, he said, the carbon black can be added directly to rubber latex still in the liquid state.

Mr. Swart said passenger-car and heavy duty tires made of the newly-processed rubber performed equally as well as tires produced from lengthier processes. Laboratory tests indicate, he said, that the new product is superior to other synthetic rubbers because the carbon black is more evenly dispersed.

The tire company announced that one-fourth of its 30,000-ton synthetic plant at Baytown, Texas, already is producing rubber under the new process and that "other leading companies have asked that the necessary equipment be installed in other government plants."

Baptists Elect Howe

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Aug. 29 (AP)—Harold F. Howe, of Lowell, Mass., has been elected President of the New England Baptist Conference, succeeding the Rev. John S. Pendleton, of Waterville, Maine. Other officers elected at yesterday's annual business meeting included Clarence N. Pierce, Dexter, Maine, clerk, and Bradford Davis, Haverhill, Mass., treasurer.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through D5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Next red stamps will become valid Sept. 2.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps G5 through L5 will become valid Sept. 1. They will be good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 33 will become valid on Sept. 1 for five pounds; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Dining Car Tables To Set Diagonally

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Plans for a postwar railway dining car patterned in appointments after a fashionable restaurant were announced today by the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company.

Drawings call for tables in the new diner to be placed diagonally, with seats set at a 45-degree angle to the side of the car instead of at right angles as at present. Other innovations would include vibrationless tables, spot ray illumination, linen storage at each table, and intercar telephone communication.

Tables for two are planned, as well as for four. Although blueprints for the diner show a capacity of 42, instead of the present 48, Ellis W. Test, assistant to the president in charge of engineering and research, said the Company anticipates "a far speedier turnover" than in conventional diners because of the greater accessibility of tables under the new floor plan.

Upkeep of U. S. O. Houses Urged for Veterans' Use

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Permanent upkeep of U. S. O. clubhouses throughout the nation, as recreation centers for veterans of World War II, will be proposed to Congress by Representative Sam Hobbs, (D) of Alabama.

Mr. Hobbs says he doesn't want to see discharged soldiers "loafing around pool rooms and drug store corners."

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'Life With Father' Returns—Hampden Play Tonight

Carl Benton Reid Featured With Betty Linley at Colonial

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Life With Father" bids fair to become an early season perennial in Boston, and a welcome one too. As it arrived at the Colonial last evening to begin a fourth engagement here it seems to have lost none of its amusing quality. As the phrase goes in the trade, it stands up amazingly well.

Part of the explanation for this happy state of affairs is to be found, of course, in the entertaining material which Clarence Day provided in his stories about his father. For in spite of the period atmosphere and the touch of caricature there is in this account of the Day family something that is common to most households.

But that would not be enough if Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse had woven the threads of their plot with less skill. Sitting before the play for a third or fourth time, the ingenuity with which the playwrights have done their work becomes increasingly apparent.

* * *

Even for those who have seen the piece more than once it continues to have an air of freshness. They may not be able to echo the words of Father that you never know what is going to hit you next. But there are so many amusing details that something which has been half forgotten keeps turning up to provide a surprise.

The contribution of the players is an important element in the persisting air of vitality. Carl Benton Reid and Betty Linley, who head the present company, are making their first appearance as Father and Mother. Both of them are able players and well chosen for their roles.

Mr. Reid is a fairly familiar figure here on the stage. He will be remembered for his acting in recent seasons in "The Cherry Orchard," "Papa Is All," and "The Little Foxes." Miss Linley has been a less frequent visitor. According to the voluminous records of the Shaw Theater Collection at Harvard she has not been in town for a score of years, since she acted in 1924 in "In the Next Room," and in 1922 when she was in the company with John Drew and Mrs. Leslie Carter in "The Circle."

Both of the featured players add measurably to the effectiveness of the play. Mr. Reid has a sweeping manner and a big voice, both of which go well with the assertive nature of Father. Miss Linley makes a noticeably pretty Mother with a completely feminine manner which helps to make plausible the wiles by which the lady manages to get round her spouse.

* * *

In the early part of the evening the players did not seem to hold their audience completely. But they gathered power as the play progressed, caught the measure of the house, keyed their performance accordingly, and worked up to a first-class comedic climax.

The supporting members of the company are on the whole skillful and hard working. Sandy Campbell in particular gives an admirable performance as Clarence, Jr. Walter Kelly is amusing as the second son, John. Helen Taylor is an attractive Mary. And Hale Norcross is a satisfactory Dr. Lloyd. Priscilla Tower as Cousin Cora seems a little uneven, with a tendency to bear down too heavily on the farcical aspects of the role. The procession of maids and the two smaller children are entertainingly done.

'Life With Father'

At the Colonial—Fourth engagement in Boston of Howard Lindsay's and Russel Crouse's comedy, based on the stories by Clarence Day, presented by Oscar Serlin, staged by Bretaigne Windust, setting and costumes by Stewart Chaney. The cast:

Annie	Mary Diveny
Vinnie	Betty Linley
Clarence	Sandy Campbell
John	Walter Kelly
Whitney	Tom Moore
Harlan	Byron Ellison
Father	Carl Benton Reid
Margaret	Helen Kingstead
Cousin Cora	Priscilla Tower
Mary Skinner	Helen Taylor
The Rev. Dr. Lloyd	Hale Norcross
Delia	Dorothy Ellison
Nora	Kathleen Phelan
Dr. Humphreys	John Clubley
Dr. Sommers	James Jolley
Maggie	Helen F. Evans

Dance Teachers to Meet

The Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston, affiliated with the Dancing Masters of America, will hold its twenty-first annual conference at the Hotel Bradford, Sept. 12-15.

Members of the faculty from New York will be Muriel Stuart, for Ballet Technique; Steffi Nossen (of Larchmont, N. Y.), Physical Fitness and Modern Work; Maxie Ford, Tap Routines; Frances Chalif, Ballroom (Smooth Style); The Rutherfords (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.), Ballroom (Smooth Style); and Lucille Marsh, editor of Dance Magazine, will conduct the Round Table and Forum.

Ballroom (Jive and Lindy) will be taught by William T. Murphy of Boston, and Ballroom (Junior and High School) will be taught by Ruth I. Byrne of Boston, and Harriet A. James of Salem. From Racine, Wis., will come Brownee Brown to teach Children's Work and Intermediate Tap Routines, and from New Haven, Mme. Annette for Acrobatic Work.

Fred MacMurray and Edward G. Robinson

In "Double Indemnity," moving Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway.

News of the Screen

Leo G. Carroll has left New York for Hollywood to return to his camera role with Ingrid Bergman and Gregory Peck in David O. Selznick's "The House of Dr. Edwarde's," which Alfred Hitchcock is directing for United Artists release.

* * *

M-G-M is to make a screen version of the mystery story by John C. Higgins and Karl Camb, "Telltale Hands," with Edward Arnold in a leading role.

* * *

Betty Hutton and Alan Ladd will have the leads in "Torch Song," a backstage story to be filmed by Paramount.

* * *

ZaSu Pitts is to have a role in the screen version of "Ten Little Indians," mystery play now being acted in New York, to be made by Samuel Bronston.

* * *

Ludmilla Pitoeff, formerly of the French stage, is to appear in the Twentieth Century-Fox mystery film, "Hangover Square."

* * *

Dorothy Lamour, Betty Hutton, and Ray Milland are to appear in "Duffy's Tavern," Paramount's screen version of the radio program of the same name. Ed Gardner, the Archie of the radio show, Eddie Green and Charles Cantor, who play the waiter and Finnegan, will portray those roles in the picture. Bob Hope, Victor Moore, and William Bendix will have brief scenes in this film.

* * *

Maurine O'Hara will have the lead in the Twentieth Century-Fox musical version of "State Fair," with Dick Haymes as the leading male singer.

* * *

Hurd Hatfield and Lucille Bremer will have the leads in "Red Shoes Run Faster," an M-G-M film adaptation of a novel by Henry Bellaman. Robert Nathan is writing the film version.

* * *

Ruth St. Denis is to do a specialty dance in the Paulette Goddard picture, "Kitty," being made by Paramount.

* * *

John Loder and June Duprez will appear in the leads of "The Brighton Strangler," an RKO mystery-thriller.

Star Coming To Cambridge In New Play

The cast of the new comedy, "Come Be My Love," starring Walter Hampden, which will have its first performance this evening at the Cambridge Summer Theater, includes Ann Mason, Jean Adair and Dorothy Sands.

Ann Mason made her Broadway debut in "The Acquittal." "Big-Hearted Herbert," "Fly Away Home," opposite Tommy Mitchell, and "First Lady," opposite Jane Cowl, followed. She played Mrs. Muskat in Vinton Freedley's revival of "Liliom" with Burgess Meredith and Ingrid Bergman, and has just finished a two-year run in "The Doughgirls."

Jean Adair made her first New York appearance in the title role of Jules Eckert Goodman's "Mother" and has been playing mother parts ever since. She was Ina Claire's mother in "End of Summer," Elisha Cook, Jr.'s mother in "Ah, Wilderness," Bryon McGrath's mother in "Broomsticks Amen," a matriach in "For Services Rendered" and plain Ma in "Everything's Jake." Then she played the spinster aunt in "On Borrowed Time" and John Alexander's aunt in "Mornin's at Seven." Her last Broadway success was as Bartha Brewster in "Arsenic and Old Lace," the film role for which she later played.

Dorothy Sands was last seen on Broadway in the cast of "Tomorrow the World" which was in Boston a year ago. She is a graduate of Radcliffe College, where she was a member of the "47 Workshop."

* * *

Susana Garnett will have one of the main roles in "Men to the Sea," the new play by Herbert Kubly, which comes to the Wilbur on Sept. 11 after a preliminary engagement at Hartford on Sept. 7. She has been engaged by Dave Wolper for the part previously assigned to Patricia Peardon. The latter dropped out of the cast so she could go overseas in a U. S. O. troupe. Miss Garnett has recently been in the Chicago company of "Kiss and Tell."

* * *

Stewart Chaney will design the costumes as well as the sets for "Down to Miami," the Conrad Westervelt comedy which Edgar MacGregor will bring to the Shubert Theater on Sept. 4.

Vandamm

Toni Gilman

In "Men to the Sea," which Dave Wolper will bring to the Wilbur on Sept. 11 for a tryout engagement.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:00 m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—In English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—John Watt: "Songs from the Shows." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Off the Record. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Historical Venezuelan episodes. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra, Albert Coates, conductor. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quin. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale: recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Southland Singing.
4:45 p m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music.
5:30 p. m.—Something for the Girls.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 p. m.—Vincent Lopez Orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time.
9:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
10:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR-WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Danaant"; music.
6:00 p. m to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 8:30 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
8:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta."
9:00 p. m.to 11:15 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign off.

Check Cars or Face Fine, Registrar Tells Motorists

Massachusetts motorists who fail to have their brakes, lights and tires inspected at official stations between Sept. 1 and Oct. 31 face an immediate fine of $5, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles Rudolph F. King said today as he announced the first Bay State compulsory automobile inspection in a year.

The two-month period for having safety equipment on motor vehicles checked was announced by Registrar King, who reminded motorists that cars had not been checked in Massachusetts since last October. Semiannual inspections were dropped this year by Mr. King's predecessor because of the critical manpower shortage at garages and inspection stations. Previously the inspection period was one month long.

"This will be the most important check-up since compulsory inspections were first required by the Legislature back in 1930," the Registrar said. "It will have for its object not only the safety of those who use the highways but also preservation of the vehicles vitally needed in the war effort for essential transportation.

"By inspection, defects in equipment may be detected before they get beyond repair. This conservation feature is especially true of tires since some motorists allow their tires to wear down into the fabric, thus making it impossible to have them recapped."

The Registrar pointed out that most of the 800,000 vehicles now operating in Massachusetts have had many years of service and that many of them are in such bad condition they are a menace not only to the driver and occupants but to all persons using the highway.

"The two months inspection period," Mr. King said, "will give repair men ample time to obtain repair parts if needed but if owners wait until the end of October they may have trouble in obtaining parts. As in previous years those who put off having their cars inspected until it is too late to get a windshield sticker will be prosecuted in the courts."

The Registrar warned operators of official inspection stations that they will be held to strict account in their work of inspecting motor vehicles. With two months in which to do the work there will be no excuse for slipshod inspection, he said.

N. E. Small Business Head Demands Nelson Program Be Started at Once

Calling for all groups to "pull together and bury the hatchet," E. J. Stewart, Jr., President of the Smaller Business Association of New England, today declared that Donald M. Nelson's original plan for gradual reconversion of industry to a peace basis "should be started now without any fanfare and wide publicity."

The Nelson-Wilson affair has aroused small business and copies of wires sent to the White House about the controversy are literally pouring into the office of the Smaller Business Association of New England, he said. Small business has great confidence in Mr. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and the report that he was to be sent to China for several months "galvanized the small businessman into action," said Mr. Stewart.

"Intra-agency controversy is most unfortunate at a time when victory in Europe seems to clearly in sight," said Mr. Stewart. "It is too bad that we have had a costly 'fumble' at this point. We must have enlightened leadership now to balance the demands and needs of the military and the home front. Tell American business the facts and they will deliver the goods. Withholding part of the facts only creates confusion and undermines the confidence we should have in our leaders.

"No one has denied that there are mounting stock-piles of raw materials and hundreds of communities know that changing war production programs have released workers with skills not needed in the surrounding communities for war production. . . ."

N. E. Shoe-Trade Boost Looms

A bright postwar future for the New England shoe and leather industry was seen today by Maxwell Field, Executive Secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, in a statement prepared for the New England Council's current war bulletin.

New England, which leads the nation in shoe production with a 35 per cent output, he said, is free of the problems of reconversion and has a prospective employment increase of 27,000 workers after the war.

Pent-up consumer demands for new-styled shoes will result in "record-breaking production totals," after removal of government production, style restrictions, and rationing controls, he forecast.

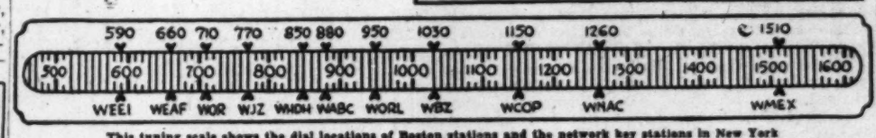
Present employment figures for the New England shoe industry are estimated at 60,000 with 18,000 additional workers in the leather and allied industries, said Mr. Field. "At the end of the war these figures should increase to 80,000 and 25,000 respectively.

No possiblity for a reduction in nonrationed shoe production this year or an increase in leather for civilians was seen by Mr. Field, who pointed out that while the shoe industry increased its leather stock this year, civilian footwear will see little of the leather which will be absorbed largely by the Army.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America; sk	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Irish Melodies
3:15	'Tena and Tim'; sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Giants baseball game	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Something for Girls	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness: sk	Giants baseball game	News service
4:00	Chas. Pelley; Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Sports comments
4:15	"Life to the Front"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Giants baseball game	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:30	Help Wanted; News	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:45		"Western Rambler"	'Young Widder Brown'	Giants baseball game	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc,	"Easy Rhythm"	'We Love and Learn	'Chick Carter"; sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:30	"Notes for Victory"	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Rhyme Time"
5:45	'Inside MOM'; int.	American Soviet Council	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One" News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Jack Benny Show	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"; sketch	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 8:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	"The Land of the Lost"	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dick Haymes, songs
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	"The Land of the Lost"	News of the World	'Mayor Tobin's Message'	News service
7:30	American Melody	Symphonic Gems	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Gilbert and Sullivan
7:45	Hour: songs; or	Wave Parade; Wm Lang	Boys'; variety; guest	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Political talk
8:00	'Big Town'; drama	Ray Henle, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	'Big Town; drama	"Lum n' Abner"	views; orchestra	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Theater: "Pride &	Ransom Sherman's Court	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	"Quick as a Flash";	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Prejudice"; News	Ransom Sherman's Court	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	Quiz; Ken Roberts, mc	Tax program
9:00	Burns & Allen;	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15	comedy; music	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	"Screen Test";	"Music Hour"
9:30	Raymond Massey;	Harry James's Orch.	Words at War; dramas;	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour"
9:45	dramatic sketch;	Harry James's Or; Dr.	Feuchtwanger's Simone	Congressmen - Labor	"Music Hour"
10:00	Symphony Orch.;	Raymond Gram Swing	Charlotte Greenwood's	Ldrs: Labor in Politics	News service
10:15	B. Herrmann, con.	GOP Nat'l Committee	Comedy Show	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	'This Is France"
10:30	Naval Aviation An-	'Let Yourself Go'; Mil-	Hildegarde; Willie How-	Musical Roundup	"The Jazz Album"
10:45	niversary; talks	ton Berle, mc.	ard; Al Kelly; guests	Music; Weather	"The Jazz Album"
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	Weather; Sports	Radio Newsreel	Glenn Miller's Orch.
11:30	Cab Calloway's Or.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Cab Calloways Or.	Music; News	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	Music; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News commentator	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The War Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Edward McHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	The Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Industrial talk	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Church in the Wildwood	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15	"Light of World"	Music; Listen, Milady	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Ints.	Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Ints.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30	'Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	Star Playhouse; drama	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organist,
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"; sk.	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene, Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers.	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	'Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers.	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	Words and Music
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	Parade of Stars	Red Cross; V. Lopez On	Religious program
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program	Col. Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Religious prgm.; News
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Walter Kiernan, news	'Guiding Light'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef's food	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Popular Classics; music	"Woman in White"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	Jane Cowl Series; talk	Cowboy Jamboree
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Boston Braves-New York	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Giants baseball game	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic serial	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-New York	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade; Studio	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness"	Giants baseball game	News service
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves-New York	Sports comments
4:15	Serial drama	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Giants baseball game	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Braves-New York	Erskine Butterfield's Or
4:45	Help Wanted; News	The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown	Giants baseball gan	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies"; E Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Notes for Victory	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:30	'Inside MGM'; int.	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Rhyme Time"
5:45		Music; Industrial Talk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 8:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"Scrambby Amby"; quiz	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Something for the Girls
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	show; Perry Ward, mc	News of the World	Parade; Terry's Tunes	News service
7:30	'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Vincent Ladeli, songs,	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45	'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	John Harry comments	Jack Bundy's Orch.	Dance Time
8:00	Allen Jones, with	Ray Henle, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Woody Herman Or	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Rep. Everett Dirksen	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Eddie	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hershold; News	Bartletts"; drama	Mayhoff; H. Sosnick Or	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	'Chamber Music Soc'ty
9:00	Frank Sinatra; J.	Network program	Alan Young; Bea Wain;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Ex-
9:15	Leslie, guest; dr.	Network program	Peter Van Steeden's Or	"Screen Test"	cerpts from Debussy's
9:30	Jack Carson Show	Dance orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy; "Love	Pelleas et Melisande
9:45	Jack Carson Show	Dance orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	Is a Household Word"	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	All-Star Football Game:	Newscast
10:15	Kalman's Josephine	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	College All-Stars—Chi-	Red River Valley Trio
10:30	"The Colonel"	American Girl Philhar-	starring Phil Harris	cago Bears; Jack Brick-	Bob Chester's Orch.
10:45	"The Colonel"	monic Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	house, Harry Wismer,	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	commentators	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam",	Frankie Master's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	All-Star Football Game	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	Don Hugo's Orch.,	Fishermen's program	Hopkins Presents: Gals-	All-Star Football Game	Day's End; music
11:45	Don Hugo's Orch.	Dance orchestra; News	worthy's "Justice"	All-Star Football Game	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

RKO KEITH MEMORIAL
Starts TOMORROW
Deanna DURBIN
Gene KELLY
Starts THURS.
MGM's "DRAGON SEED"
KATHARINE HEPBURN
Walter HUSTON • Aline MacMAHON
AKIM TAMIROFF THOMAS BEY
Plus M-G-M's "THE BODYGUARD"
In Technicolor
Exclusive NEWS OF THE DAY
in W. Somerset Maugham's
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
UNIVERSAL
with
RICHARD WHORF
DEAN HARENS
GLADYS GEORGE
DAVID BRUCE
CO-HIT "GIRL IN THE CASE" Edmund Lowe
LAST DAY ABBOTT & COSTELLO "IN SOCIETY"

EXETER KEN 7067
Exeter and Newbury Streets
JUNE ALLYSON GLORIA DeHAVEN
VAN JOHNSON
Two Girls and a Sailor
TOM CONWAY
"A NIGHT OF ADVENTURE"
Thur., 'The Heavenly Body'

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Fred MacMurray • Barbara Stanwyck • Edward G. Robinson
"DOUBLE INDEMNITY"
Plus: "Minstrel Man"

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
HURRY! LAST 2 DAYS!
PAT O'BRIEN • CAROLE LANDIS
"SECRET COMMAND"
JOAN DAVIS
"KANSAS CITY KITTY"
Starts THURS.
MGM's "DRAGON SEED"
KATHARINE HEPBURN
Walter HUSTON • Aline MacMAHON
AKIM TAMIROFF THOMAS BEY
Plus M-G-M's "THE BODYGUARD"
In Technicolor
Exclusive NEWS OF THE DAY

PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
NOW
Michael O'SHEA • Anne SHIRLEY
"MAN FROM FRISCO"
Plus: "Louisiana Hayride"

KENMORE 222 BEACONSIST
LORETTA YOUNG & DIANA BARRYMORE
Ladies Courageous
HER PRIMITIVE MAN

BOSTON (STAGE)

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The FRANZ WERFEL - S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN - ANNABELLA - KARLWEIS
J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK Thea., West 45th. Air-Cond.
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Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HENRY JOSEPH EVELYN
GARDE STOCKWELL BULOFF WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th. Air-Conditioned
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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Last Stop," by Irving Kaye Davis. Featuring Minnie Dupree, Catherine Doucet, Enid Markey, Seth Arnold and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 (last week).

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Come Be My Love," by Edward Caulfield. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Two Girls and a Sailor," June Allyson, Gloria De Haven, Van Johnson. 2:45, 6, 9:10. "A Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 1:45, 5, 8:10.
Fenway—"Man From 'Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Louisiana Hayride," Judy Canova, Richard Lane. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.
Keith Memorial—"In Society," Abbot and Costello. 10:55 a. m., 1:43, 4:30, 7:19, 10:17. "Escape to Danger," Eric Portman, Ann Dvorak. 9:30 a. m., 12:19, 3:07, 5:55, 8:43.
Kenmore—"Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Diana Barrymore. 3:03, 6:24, 9:45. "Her Primitive Man," Louise Allbritton. 1:32, 4:53, 8:14.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:50.
Modern—"White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. 9 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:15, 9, 9:45.
Metropolitan—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Minstrel Man," Benny Fields, Gladys George. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8.
Orpheum—"Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25. "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 9

Americans in Soissons; Russians Grip Romania

Continued from Page 1

hundred from the German frontier.

Fighting on ground where the men of 1918 routed the Germans in the Second Battle of the Marne, the G. I.'s of 1944 swept through Château-Thierry and raced northward 25 miles into Soissons in a thrust which was rapidly flanking the whole Pas de Calais Department where the Germans launch their robot bombs. A new and more dangerous trap may be forming around the remnants of the German Seventh Army, broken in Normandy, and the Fifteenth Army, in Pas de Calais.

At Soissons, where the old First and Second Divisions helped their Allies win one of the closing battles of World War I, the Americans were 55 miles northeast of Paris.

Parallel columns driving north reached the Fismes area, 16 miles east of Soissons, and reached the upper Marne at two places between Chalons and Vitry.

Troops were less than 50 miles from Verdun where a younger Marshal Pétain near the start of the former war turned the Germans back with resistance concealed in the slogan: "They shall not pass."

American and British bridgeheads on the Seine northwest of Paris were welded into a solid front of 25 to 30 miles when the troops which crossed at Mantes and Vernon joined hands. The assault front pushed 11 miles north of the Seine almost to the Rouen-Paris highway.

Canadians advanced within sight of Rouen, where Joan of Arc was tried and burned. The nearest Canadians were 4½ miles away.

American Armor Crosses Marne

American armor surged across the Marne River at two places, pushing into Chateau-Thierry and closing the German escape gap across Northern France to 76 miles.

One spearhead plunged 16 miles northeast of Meaux to Cuvergnon. These United States Third Army units were within 10 miles of the Forest of Compiegne where the World War I armistice was signed and where Adolf Hitler forced his terms on France in 1940. The strategic Aisne River was 16 miles north of this American force.

The second breaching of the Marne occurred 10 miles east of Meaux. Crossing on bridges captured at La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre that force continued driving upstream and its advance elements were reported to have reached Chateau-Thierry, 13 miles away, where American troops won a historic victory on June 21, 1918.

The whole 85-mile Third Army assault arc east of Paris was swinging north to within 20 miles of Epernay and Vitry—the back door to Verdun—and was 35 miles away from Reims. It was a mopup on a sweeping scale across the scarred battlefields of some 30 years ago.

A Reuter dispatch from Third Army Headquarters said Vitry had been captured. This would put the Americans across the Upper Marne, 100 miles east of Paris and a little over 50 miles from the frontier of the French Province of Lorraine which the Germans claimed as the boundary of the Greater Reich.

Between Paris and the sea—where the Allies already were reported seizing more of the southernmost of the German Robot bomb bases with each day's advance—the Canadians pushed over two bridgeheads to within a few miles of the German strong point of Rouen on the back road to Dieppe.

Allied troops killed or captured 122,000 Germans in traps southwest of the Lower Seine last week, ripping Marshal von Kluge's Seventh Army into all but worthless shreds, British Second Army Headquarters disclosed.

Some 92,000 were captured between Aug. 20-25 and 30,000 were estimated to have been killed.

Southern France:

Americans Drive Into Montelimar

American troops have driven into Montelimar on the Rhone 100 miles above Marseille. "Except for isolated pockets of resistance the enemy now has been cleared from the Rhone Valley south of Montelimar," Allied Headquarters announced.

United States troops and tanks of the Allied Seventh Army are locked in battle with fleeing Nazis in the area of Sauzet, four miles northeast of Montelimar. The latter town is being mopped up. An American column had reached the Rhone north of Montelimar in a surprise thrust last week.

French forces sweeping westward of the lower Rhone reached Uzes and drove through Nimes. One column thrust on southwest toward the French-Spanish border. Other French units pushed out west and northwest of Avignon, 45 miles below Montelimar.

Air Force Headquarters declared that great naval base of Toulon had been destroyed by Allied bombing and German demolitions before the garrison surrendered.

Wreckage of scores of ships dots the harbor, including two French cruisers used as German barracks and bombed by Allied planes. Submarine pens were wiped out either by demolitions or bombardment, and "at least 10 submarines were sunk at anchor."

The flying column under the command of Brig. Gen. Frederic Butler which reached the Montelimar area Aug. 25, after inflicting wholesale punishment on at least one force of 15,000 German troops, killing many and possibly knocking out the remainder, continued to spread out through the entire region.

Reports from there said roads were strewn with destroyed German transport and other vehicles.

Italy:

Allies Push Close To Gothic Line

Forward elements of the Eighth Army, advancing along the entire eastern half of the Italian front, have pushed at one point to within three miles of the formidable concrete and steel fortifications of the Nazis' Gothic Line, Allied Headquarters disclosed.

A communiqué announced that infantry and tanks had surged forward throughout the sector, with Polish forces on the coast occupying the town of Fang and establishing a line on the southern bank of the Arzilla River. Further inland other units punched across that stream.

It appeared, however, the enemy's voluntary withdrawal had ended as the Nazis settled into the prepared defenses on which thousands of men have toiled in recent months.

The United Nations radio in Algiers, Algeria, said Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark had announced his Fifth Army has taken a total of 47,000 Nazi prisoners thus far in the campaign.

Air Over Europe:

Britain Has Lull In Robot Bombing

For the second night in succession Southern England was free of robot bombs, but there was a brief flurry of activity shortly after daybreak similar to the midafternoon alarms Aug. 28 which broke a 30-hour lull.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower congratulated United States crews equipped with the most modern American antiaircraft guns who were credited with knocking down about 35 per cent of the robots which have been destroyed during the past month before reaching their targets.

It was disclosed the famous Shoreditch church in crowded Eastern London was damaged in a recent bomb attack. The Westham football ground, scene of some of the biggest British matches, also was hit.

Meanwhile, British Mosquito bombers, sweeping over Northern France throughout the night, blasted enemy rail and road transport from the mouth of the Seine to the German border in continuation of the Allies' round-the-clock campaign to halt all movement between the Reich and the Western Front.

Other squadrons of these hard-hitting speedsters, armed with everything from bullets to two-ton bombs, heaped new destruction on one of the last Seine crossing points available to Nazi remnants upstream from Rouen. Still others blasted the German city of Essen, home of the Krupp armament works.

The weather continued spotty over France, but it was no worse than Aug. 28 when more than 800 American fighters hammered German rail, highway, and river transport in five countries.

It was disclosed, meanwhile, that the Allies have made full preparations for the air defense of Paris which was attacked on the night of Aug. 27 by 25 to 30 German JU88's, but has not been raided since.

Eastern Front:

Russians Drive Through Romania

Swift Russian drives through Romania approached the great oil center of Ploesti and Bucharest as one army poured across a 75-mile stretch on the Danube and another knifed 15 miles inside Hungarian-held Transylvania.

Hungarian and German troops were reported massing in Transylvania, the 16,642-square-mile section of Romania which Hitler gave to Hungary in 1940. The sudden Russian push through passes in the Carpathians gave the Red Army the good base town of Bretscu on a railroad and highway.

The German Radio said the Russians had driven into Buzau, 40 miles northeast of Ploesti and 60 miles from Bucharest. Buzau is a rail and road junction 60 miles west of Braila, the large Danube port which the Russians captured Aug. 28.

The entire Danube delta was in Russian hands and troops which crossed the Danube on a wide front were racing for the Black Sea port of Constanta and the roads leading to Bucharest from the east and northeast.

The Russians captured a large flotilla on the Danube and each hour, new ships were arriving on the Danube and Black Sea coast behind Russian lines, flying the Red Flag.

Already the Ploesti oil-field derricks, north of the city, were in sight of Russian troops. Cossacks, tanks, and motorized infantry on the plains before the Romanian Capital ranged close to the city of 650,000, feeling out German resistance.

Other Russians deep in capitulated Romania edged within 45 miles of Brasoz, 12th city of the kingdom with 62,000 persons, and seriously menaced any chance the Germans might have for a stand.

The Red Army was moving forward on a 200-mile front from positions inside Transylvania west of the main Carpathian ridge to the Black Sea between captured Sulina and Constanta. Red Star reported the surrender of Gen. Makhai Boiko, commander of the 14th Romanian Division, and said "of course Boiko's division is not yet in a state for fighting, but the General expressed his wish to reform the division and fight against the Germans." The commander was quoted as saying he deserted Gen. Count von Chulsen when the German demanded gasoline, ammunition, and food for his hard-pressed corps.

Correspondents told repeated stories of fighting between Romanians and Germans, quoting captives of both nations.

Germans Resist In Buzau Area

German resistance was liveliest in the Buzau area where the foe was trying to block the Russians before Ploesti and Brasov. Bombers pounded the Germans.

Prisoners in the whirlwind Romanian campaign now in its second week approached 275,000 with the 11,000 caged Aug. 28.

A northern arm of Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army plunged through Oituz Pass at Poiana-Sarata and penetrated 10 miles within Northern Transylvania, capturing Bretcu and hurling back both German and Hungarian troops.

The fall of Bretcu, in the Hungarian-held section of Transylvania, was announced in the Soviet communiqué, but the bulletin said nothing of any border crossing since Moscow does not recognize the Vienna award by which Hitler tore the northern half of the province from Romania and gave it to Hungary.

In the North, the Red Army captured 50 towns and villages south of the East Prussian border in an apparently significant break into German positions before the Masurian Lakes.

The second White Russian Army toppled the communications center of Ostrow-Mazowiecka, 50 miles northeast of Warsaw, as part of advances along a 21-mile sector of that front. The Russians approached within nine miles of the Narew River, the crossing of which would outflank Warsaw.

Establishment of a new bridgehead across the Vistula River only 30 miles south of Warsaw at Warka was reported in a dispatch from Lublin, Poland.

Pacific:

U. S. Bombers Hit Celebes Shipping

American bombers hit at the Celebes, supporting arch of Japan's newly curved southern sea routes, and continued their five-a-day record for shipping hits in aerial strikes announced by Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific.

Eleven Japanese vessels were destroyed or damaged Aug. 27, including four freighters and three small craft at Manado, Northern Celebes. The August toll of Japanese shipping in the Southwest Pacific: 101 vessels sunk or probably sunk, 46 damaged.

North and Central Pacific raiders bombed Japanese strong points from Onnekotan in the Northern Kuriles to Nauru, south of the Marshalls. Installations and shipping were hit in separate Army-Navy blows on Aug. 27 at Onnekotan, last raided several weeks ago.

Patrol planes struck shipping at Manado, some 300 miles southwest of the Southern Philippines. This is a key harbor in the Philippines-Celebes-Ceram line where last week Mitchells bombed a light cruiser and eight other vessels.

Attack bombers and fighters also darted around near-by Amboina Island on Aug. 28, hitting small craft and destroying four parked planes on the Liang airdrome.

Three coastal craft were battered in sweeps around the crest of Dutch New Guinea.

China Front:

U. S. Planes Join Battle of Chekiang

Hard-hitting United States 14th Air Force planes have been hurled into the battle of Chekiang, where the Japanese have launched a drive against Lishui, regarded as a potential base for bombing operations against Japan.

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's fliers bombed airfield and railroad yards of Kinhwa on the Cheking-Kiangsi railway. Fighters strafed Wuyi, base of the Japanese drive against Lishui, south of Kinhwa.

Other extensive operations of the 14th Air Force included a sweep of the Yangtze River area near the Hupeh Province fighting. Two steamers were sunk and a smaller one damaged.

Counterattacking Japanese have retaken the northwest gate of Tengchung, but Chinese troops in the southern part of the Yunnan city have captured four pillboxes around the temple which the enemy has converted into a strong point, the Chinese High Command said.

Tengchung, one of the main Japanese bases in Yunnan Province, has been under siege by Chinese troops driving west of the Salween River in an attempt to join Allied forces in North Burma.

Illinois Authorizes Rail Rate Cuts for Veterans

CHICAGO (AP) — The Illinois Commerce Commission has authorized all railroads in the state to make a special reduction in passenger fares for return home of all discharged service personnel traveling at their own expense and not entitled to travel on government transportation orders.

The maximum intrastate passenger rate fixed by statute in Illinois is two cents a mile. The reduced fares will be equivalent to 1¼ cents a mile, the commission said.

Little St. Bernard Seized by Patriots

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 29

French Forces of the Interior and Italian Patriots have occupied the St. Bernard Pass between France and Italy (apparently the Little Bernard Pass), the British Radio said today, quoting Swiss reports.

The Little Bernard, which some modern scholars say Hannibal used in crossing the Alps, leads from the Isere Valley in Eastern France to Aosta, in the northwestern corner of Italy. The Great St. Bernard crosses the Alps between Italy and Switzerland.

Allies Slash Ahead in France and Romania

By a Staff Artist

Arrows Indicate Major Spearheads in Western Europe and Balkans

Upper: Black lines represent battle lines in northern and southern France, with arrows representing principal Allied spearheads. Lower: Arrows indicate speedy progress being made by Russian spearheads in advances into Romania. Arrow at far right shows how sea-borne attack took Sulina.

War Reporter Views Blitz In South France

Continued from Page 1

took a full day of driving north to try to reach columns which have vanished into the blue by secret routes in the general direction of the Allies in northern France.

Yet, another alternative discovered by four correspondents was to drive more than half a day northwest to the Swiss border. What happens to you if you cross the frontier, as they did, the rest of us don't know yet though some have been heard to observe that internment would make a restful change from trying to find the elusive war in southern France.

On the way to where I am now, it was possible to get a high-speed impression of the speedy rearward build-up that has enabled Allied combat land forces to rush along as fast as they have.

Nonstop Sea Traffic

In B-25 Mitchell flying from the Rome area, I saw nonstop sea traffic and landed at one of several airfields which were been rushing into being in the Riviera vineyard country. Then in a jeep, I passed transport columns forming an endless cavalcade inlandward.

The first flush of liberation has passed in these towns and villages, but welcome to the French and American military still goes on with enthusiastic hand waving and exchanges of shouted greetings.

Along certain stretches of road, the charred and shattered remains of what were German motor transports attempting to escape the sudden Allied onslaught show that in many places the attempt was a dismal failure. And now the inhabitants of southern France are adjusting themselves proudly to the new realization they are on the winning side of this war after all.

TVA Called Biggest Producer of Power

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. (AP)—With an annual output of 10 billion kilowatt hours, the Tennessee Valley Authority has become the nation's biggest producer of electric power, David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the TVA board, said here.

Gross receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, totaled more than $35,000,000, an increase of $3,500,000 compared with the previous year. The Kentucky and Fontana Dams, he said, will be put into operation late this year to boost annual TVA power output to 12 billion kilowatt hours.

Aid for Canadian Vets Wins Unanimous Support

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Canada has just taken a major step forward in its peacetime planning by providing for adequate assistance to returning servicemen.

By unanimous vote, the Canadian Parliament has adopted a plan for substantial war-service gratuities and credits to enable the veteran to re-establish himself speedily in the peacetime economy.

Under the act, a private soldier who has been two years in the Army in Canada, for instance, and who has served overseas three years would receive an allowance totaling $980.50.

This would include a gratuity of $720, pay and allowances amounting to $115.50, and a rehabilitation grant of one month's pay, $45, and a clothing allowance of $100.

Two Main Features

Two main features of the plan are the gratuity to be paid every member of the armed forces who has enlisted for general service or has been "obligated to serve" anywhere, and a re-establishment credit of the same amount. The latter, he may take advantage of, for specified rehabilitation purposes, any time within 10 years after discharge.

Gratuities will be paid in monthly installments. The amount of the gratuity is $15 for every 30 days of service overseas, including the Aleutians, and $7.50 for every 30 days of service in the Western Hemisphere.

These are flat rates, privates, noncommissioned officers and officers all being treated on the same basis. Taking the end of next March as an arbitrary date on which to estimate costs, the gratuities will total about $350,000,000 and an equal amount will have to be appropriated to meet the outlay for re-establishment credits.

Provision has been made for a rehabilitation grant of a month's pay and allowances of rank to all demobilized men. This will not be affected by the new legislation. It will continue, but in addition there will be a grant of seven days' pay and allowances to all members of the forces for every six months' service overseas (including the Aleutians). This is a token compensation for the loss of leave while serving abroad. If the men had been in Canada instead of overseas they would have had 14 days' leave annually to visit their families.

It is specifically mentioned that the re-establishment credit will be available for payments on a home, for insurance premiums, and for buying tools of trade. Other purposes are also cited, but the principle on which the credit is based is that the veteran may prove to the Minister that the money will be used for some sound, practical purpose.

Judgments might very well differ on whether a venture is practical or not, but the purpose of the bill is clear and has received general approval from both houses of Parliament.

It was pointed out in the House of Commons by Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions, that 25 veterans of the last war worked 2½ years on the plan of war gratuity and that they were unanimous in their support of the principle of credits for restablishment in preference to cash grants.

The act includes both forms, but in the case of the cash gratuities, the principle of paying by installments instead of in a lump sum is to be followed.

The gratuities and re-establishment credits will go only to members of the active Army and will not appiy to draftees under National Resources Mobilization Act. All draftees, however, who have enlisted for service anywhere or who served in the Aleutians are eligible for the period of their service. The word "service," the prerequisite for a gratuity, means according to the bill "time served on active service in the forces or obligated to serve without territorial limitation, or time served on active service in the Aleutian Islands."

At the close of the World War I the gratuity paid the demobilized men was on the basis of one month's pay and allowances for every year of service in Canada and two months' pay and allowances for every year of service overseas. There was, therefore, a wide disparity in the gratuities to men and officers. Under the present plan the basic gratuity and re-establishment credit are identical for a private and a general.

The plan in its present form came from a careful study of what had been learned of completed or projected programs in Britain, the Dominions, and in the United States. The Cabinet had before it 10 different plans which were examined, and features of some of these in altered form were incorporated in the final draft of the measure.

Windsors in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor have returned to their suite at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel after a two-week visit with Mrs. Norman Douglas at Newport, R. I., it was learned yesterday.

Arrests for 'Führer Attempt' In July Continue in Germany

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Arrests and liquidations in connection with the "Führer attempt" of last July are still going on in Germany.

On Aug. 19, the Gestapo announced the arrest of Dr. Karl Gördeler, one time Lord Mayor of Leipzig. He is charged to have been one of the keymen in the conspiracy and slated to become Hitler's successor as Reich Chancellor. Allegedly, this latter fact made Hitler so furious that he ordered a 1,000,000-mark reward offered for Dr. Gördeler's capture.

It was officially announced that the fugitive's seizure was brought about by information received from a female staff assistant and two administrative officials of the Luftwaffe, who discovered Dr. Gördeler at an undisclosed hiding place in West Prussia. The 1,000,000-mark reward was declared to have been distributed among the three of them, with the major portion, M 800,000, going to the staff assistant.

Arrest a Fake?

German Underground sources insist, however, that the news of Dr. Gördeler's arrest is a fake and that Hitler's would-be successor is still at large. They don't deny that the award was actually paid to three members of the Luftwaffe's ground forces, but they charge that the Gestapo deliberately spent the prize money on a worthless tip in order to restore public confidence in the efficiency of the police apparatus.

This confidence appears to be badly shaken. Although they claim success in the case of Dr. Gördeler, the German authorities admit that a considerable number of prominent plotters is still hiding out.

Among them is the Artillery General, Fritz Lindemann, who a few weeks ago was reported to have fled to the Russians, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Major Kuhn. Last week, however, the Gestapo published a warrant for General Lindemann's apprehension, offering a reward of 500,000 marks for his capture and stating that he was hiding "somewhere inside the Reich."

Number "Liquidated"

The number of people "liquidated secretly in connection with the July putsch is not likely to be established until after the war, if ever. One of the latest victims is Maj. Gen Franz Oster. He was active in the War Ministry's counter-espionage service until 1943 and is said to have been a close friend of Colonel Hansen's, now awaiting trial before the People's Court.

As much as one fifth of the personnel employed at Dr. Josef Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry is said to have disappeared in recent weeks, allegedly because they were found wanting in Nazi fanaticism.

In the Berlin Foreign Office, too, the Gestapo is reported to have made many arrests. Consul General Dr. Arthur Witte, chief of the consular service, was reported to have been arrested. Otto Kiep, former German Consul General in New York, was sentenced for defeatism, according to a Stockholm dispatch.

A number of high-ranking officers in the General Staff is reported to have received circular letters from a newly established "Adolf Hitler Rescue Fund" asking them for contributions in order to show their gratitude for the failure of the bomb attempt.

A printed form, attached to the letter, read, as disclosed by a clandestine source: "Out of joy and gratitude for the fact that my Führer's life has been spared, I enclose hereby the amount of Mark ——."

The wording of the letter left no doubt that the amount of money donated would be considered indicative of the respective sender's intensity of "joy and gratitude."

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Sports News

Braves Hunt For Infield Aid Goes On

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Versatility may soon be the story at Braves Field.

When it became known late yesterday afternoon that Damon Phillips and Warren Huston will be leaving the Braves this week, Manager Bob Coleman admitted that outfielders, catchers and even pitchers might have to be drafted as infielders by the time the club has reached Philadelphia this week end, unless aid can be bought.

Chuck Workman probably will be Phillips' replacement at third base. Phil Masi, who a year ago saw some service in the outfield, may be called upon to don a fielder's glove and assume the role of infield reserve.

Reports Saturday

Phillips has been notified by his San Angelo, Texas, draft board to be among those present on next Saturday morning, which means that the steady young third sacker will have to leave the Hub by the close of the Giant series, if not before. Huston returns to Newton High School where he is physical education instructor and assistant backfield coach of the football team.

Meanwhile, of more interest locally at the moment are the fortunes of the Red Sox at New York. Second place in the American League was again their spot as they defeated the Yankees in the opener of that crucial series yesterday, 7-4.

The opener of this series with the Yankees, scheduled to continue this afternoon with a doubleheader, produced several interesting developments.

Conroy Back

For example, it marked the first appearance behind the bat of Bill Conroy since June 18, when he broke the thumb on his throwing hand at Washington. It put the Red Sox ahead of the Yankees for the season, eight wins to seven for Joe McCarthy. It was Joe Cronin's third straight victory, following five straight losses. It marked the third successive game in which Eddie Lake has played shortstop.

It also was another game without Bobby Doerr, who now thinks—according to another local scribe—that he will not be back at second base during this series in Yankee Stadium. Yank Terry, for the sixth time this month, failed to annex his sixth victory. It went to Red Barrett, his eighth. Pete Fox crept to within one percentage point of Doerr in the A. L. batting race and Bob Johnson also closed in. Still hitting, too, is George Metkovich, now up to .264.

* * *

Briefs . . . Today Tex Hughson knows something about Army life . . . Metkovich has a hitting streak of 13 games and had done 24 out of 58 or a .414 pace over that stretch . . . Fox's latest streak is nine contests . . . One more good day against the Yankees will put him ahead of Doerr . . . In this latest three-game win string of the Sox, Bob Johnson has batted a torrid .615 . . . With apologies to Doerr and Fox, Johnson is our nomination as spark of the Red Sox—if one man can spark a whole ball club.

B. C. and Harvard List Grid Dates

Harvard and Boston College have announced their informal football schedules for this fall, with the second wartime meeting of the two schools listed for the Stadium Oct. 7. Carroll F. Getchell, acting manager of the Harvard Athletic Association, has listed three games for the Crimson's "A" and "B" elevens, while John P. Curley, Graduate Manager of B. C. athletics, has announced four contests for the Eagles.

The schedules follow:

Harvard "A"

Sept. 16—Tufts; 30—Worcester Tech; Oct. 7—Boston College. (All games in the Stadium).

Harvard "B"

Sept. 23—At Exeter Academy; 23—Tufts "B" team in the Stadium; Oct. 7—at Andover Academy.

Boston College

Oct. 7—at Harvard; 13—C. C. N. Y. at Braves Field, night game; 30—New York University at Fenway Park, night game; Nov. 3—Brooklyn College at Fenway Park.

Playing for the entertainment of prisoners of the Iowa State prison, Dick Wakefield of the Navy Pre-Flight team, hit a ball over a 500-feet fence.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	10	5	O'Neill	6	8
Bowman	10	6	Terry	5	8
Barrett	8	5	Hausmann	4	7
Cecil	2	2	Woods	3	7

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Rich	1	0	Barrett	7	14
Andrews	13	11	Javery	6	17
Hutchinson	7	6	Cardoni	0	5
Hutchings	1	2	MacPherson	0	0
Tobin	13	17			

Boston Batting

Braves

Holmes	.312	Wietelmann	.234
Macon	.281	Workman	.213
Masi	.281	Etchison	.205
Wright	.278	Huston	.200
Kluttz	.276	Hofferth	.196
Nieman	.271	Drews	.190
Phillips	.269		

Red Sox

Doerr	.325	Partee	.252
Fox	.324	Newsome	.252
Johnson	.321	Cronin	.249
Tabor	.287	McBride	.248
Metkovich	.264	Culberson	.245
Rucher	.262	Lake	.173
Finney	.261	Conroy	.156

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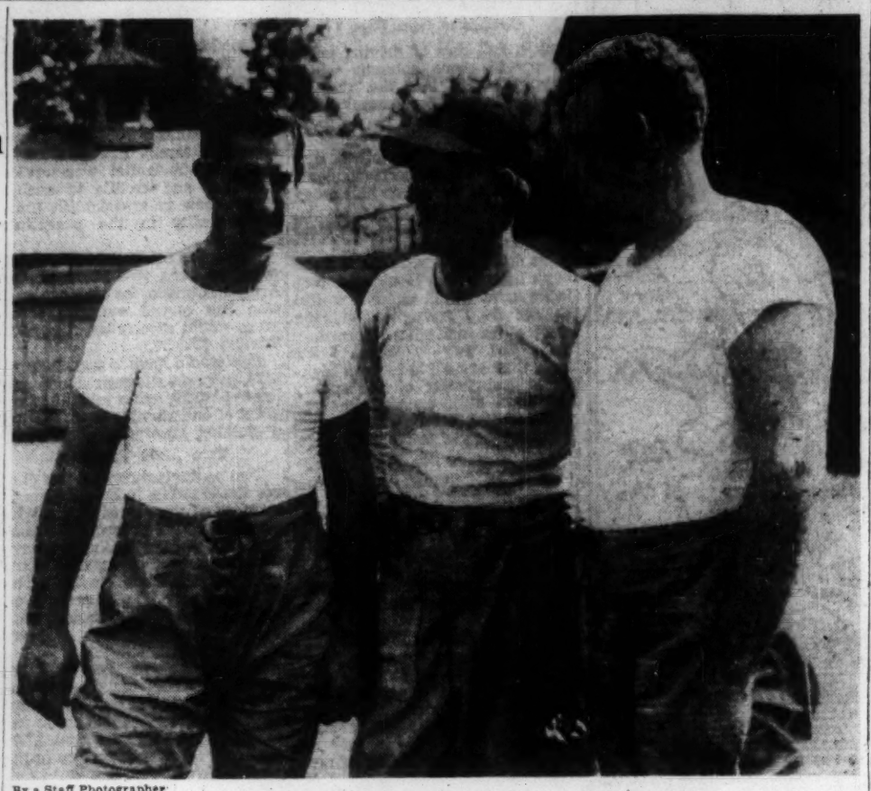

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Yanks' Strategy Board

Down at Dean Academy in Franklin, Mass., these three grid experts are readying Boston's new professional football eleven for its first National League season. Left to right: Backfield Coach Tillie Manton, former Texas Christian University backfield star and later a brilliant back with the pro New York Giants and Brooklyn Tigers; Head Coach Herb Kopf, former head mentor at Manhattan College, and Line Coach Johnny Dell Isola of Everett, who won fame at Fordham and with the Giants and who later coached the line under Tuss McLaughry at Dartmouth.

Grid Publicity Is Scantier But Running True to Form

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—This is the time of year when ordinarily you could write of the thud of cleated shoe against pigskin heralding the return of fall. But that no longer is true in the strict sense since, with college and service football programs being as they are, the afore-mentioned thud can be heard around the calendar and might herald the approach of Washington's birthday or the Fourth of July.

However, the publicity blurbs still are segregated pretty much to late summer and fall, and they are beginning to trickle in, tentatively feeling for space on baseball-jammed sports pages.

There aren't as many as usual this year, but they follow a more or less established pattern, with the forecasts ranging from fair and warmer to rain and high winds, depending on the actual prospects or the optimism or pessimism of the public relations men.

Here are a few first paragraphs grabbed at random:

BATON ROUGE, La. — The Louisiana State Tigers started their regular fall football practice with between 40 and 45 candidates drawing uniforms. The Bengals, as usual, will play a rugged schedule, meeting eight major foes.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Fifty-five football cadidates, including two of the finest backs in the nation last year, are working out daily on Emerson Field as the U. S. Navy Pre-Flight Cloudbusters make ready for their opening game of the season against the Cherry Point Marines here, Sept. 24.

IOWA CITY, Iowa—The Iowa Seahawks football roster, swelled to 124 names earlier this week with the arrival of a new battalion, was back down to 82 proportions today and this included six prospects with college letters to their credit.

PHILADELPHIA — With only three lettermen from the 1943 team available, George Munger, starting his seventh season as head coach of the University of Pennsylvania football team, faces the most difficult task of his coaching career.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Good news developed at Marquette University football headquarters today when it was learned that Steve Enich, Hibbing, Minn., veteran Hilltop guard, has returned to the campus and will be available for Coach Tom Stidham's varsity this fall.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. —The presence of Lieut. Glenn Dobbs on the Second Army Air Force football squad insures the Superbombers of a brand of forward passing few, if any, have excelled on a college gridiron the past decade.

SAMPSON, N. Y.—A breakdown of the surviving 60-man Sampson football squad shows that only 12 have played college football; only six have played two or more years of college ball, and only one has played professional football.

Has sort of a familiar ring, hasn't it?

Batting Races In Both Loops Tightening Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Figure filberts sharpened their pencil points for a four-decimal-point finish as Stan Musial of the Cards led Dixie Walker of the Dodgers into the National League stretch with a margin of .0007 and Bobby Doerr's American League was cut to three points by his teammate, Pete Fox of the Boston Red Sox, and Dick Siebert of the A's. All averages included games played through Sunday.

Musial still was on top at .3543 to Walker's .3536 but there was no end in sight. Everything pointed to a rough scramble right down to the Oct. 1 wire with New York's Joe Medwick, running third at .343 and Johnny Hopp of St. Louis, fourth at .337, given "darkhorse" chances.

Doerr's challenge from Lou Boudreau of Cleveland faded as the Tribe pilot shuttled down to fifth, giving way to Fox and Siebert tied at .322 to Doerr's leading .325. Roy Cullenbine of Cleveland was the only newcomer in the top 10 in either league, taking ninth spot in the American as Ralph Hodgin of Chicago dropped down.

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Doerr, Boston	122	456	91	148	.325
Fox, Boston	103	423	61	136	.322
Siebert, Philadelphia	105	370	44	119	.322
Johnson, Boston	114	404	50	128	.317
Boudreau, Cleveland	121	472	76	149	.316
Stirnweiss, N. Y.	121	505	95	157	.309
Byrnes, St. Louis	102	324	55	99	.306
Higgins, Detroit	115	412	54	125	.303
Cullenbine, Cleve'd	125	463	86	139	.299
Spence, Washington	122	470	60	140	.298

National League

Musial, St. Louis	122	477	98	169	.3543
Walker, Brooklyn	117	427	61	151	.3536
Medwick, N. York	112	434	62	149	.343
Hopp, St. Louis	107	404	85	136	.337
Weintraub, N. Y.	95	350	52	104	.315
Galan, Brooklyn	124	456	75	142	.312
Holmes, Boston	124	514	74	160	.311
Hughes, Chicago	90	360	62	112	.311
McCormick, Cincy	117	449	60	139	.310
Sanders, St. Louis	119	460	77	143	.305

Legion Juniors In Semifinals

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 29 (AP)—The National American Legion junior baseball tournament was set to go into its semifinal round today with the possibility the field may be reduced to two teams by nightfall.

Tucson, Ariz., one of the four original contestants in the double-elimination tournament, bowed out Monday night. Brockton, Mass., defeated the Arizona team, 4 to 1. Earlier in the day the Southwesterners had lost, 2-5 to Albemarle, N. C.

In today's first game Cincinnati, which won Saturday's opener from Brockton, was to meet Albemarle. The loser of that game was scheduled to engage Brockton. Defeat would mean elimination for Brockton, leaving the championship to be decided between Cincinnati and Albemarle.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P. C.
	St. Louis	90	30	.750
18½	Pittsburgh	70	47	.598
21½	Cincinnati	67	50	.573
35	New York	54	66	.450
36½	Chicago	51	64	.443
41	Philadelphia	48	70	.407
42	Boston	49	73	.402
45½	Brooklyn	46	77	.374

Results Aug. 28

St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh at Chicago, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P. C.
	St. Louis	70	54	.565
3½	Boston	67	58	.536
4	New York	65	57	.533
4	Detroit	65	57	.533
11	Cleveland	60	66	.476
11½	Philadelphia	60	67	.472
12½	Chicago	57	66	.463
17½	Washington	52	71	.423

Results Aug. 28

Boston 7, New York 4.
Only game scheduled.

Nelson Goes South After Tam Victory

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Lord Byron Nelson, the big money man of golf, headed south today to pick up more links gold.

The tall Texan who said he played "just as well as I could have possibly played" to win $13,462.50 in War Bonds in the All-American open yesterday, departed today for Nashville, Tenn., where he will compete in the $10,000 invitational open Sept. 1-4.

I chalking up his third win since George S. May inaugurated his All-American golf show in 1941, Nelson posted a 280 score for the 72-hole route, finishing with a three-under-par 69 to discourage challengers who believed they had a chance after the champion turned in a third-round 73.

Dudley Is Second

Ed Dudley, President of the P. G. A., came from far back in the pack to get a final round 69 good for a 285 total and second place. The husky P. G. A. Prexy was a stroke ahead of Pvt. Buck White, who lost a title play-off a year ago to Harold (Jug) McSpaden. McSpaden, who won the 1943 championship with 282, dropped to ninth place with a 76 for 289.

Although the open and women championships were decided yesterday, three amateurs—Ed Furgol of Detroit, Ken Heilemann, the St. Louis chemist, and Ed Christiansen, the golfing detective from Miami, Fla.—were involved in an 18-hole play-off today for the simon-pure title. They were tied at 72 holes with 295 totals.

Little Betty Hicks, of Long Beach, Calif., won the women's 72-hole championship with a 318 total, a bare stroke in front of Dorothy Germain of Philadelphia.

Has Earned $25,700

Nelson's rich first prize in the open brought his total 1944 cash earnings to $25,700, topping the previous record of $19,600 by slammin' Sammy Snead back in 1938.

Nelson and many of the other leading professionals will make their next appearance at Nashville. Then they'll move on to the $13,333 invitational tournament at Dallas Texas, Sept. 8-10, which will end the summer tour.

After the Dallas tournament, Lord Byron and McSpaden plan to make a movie before starting an exhibition tour along the West Coast.

West Coast Diver Takes AAU Crown

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Aug. 29 (AP)—The diving championships of the National AAU outdoor aquatic meet today belonged to a West Coast plunger, Norman Sper, Jr., of the Beverly Hills, Calif., Sand and Pool Club.

Sper yesterday added the platform diving title to his springboard crown as the 1944 AAU meet closed here belatedly. The platform event originally was scheduled Sunday, but was postponed because of bad weather.

Sper amassed 92.10 points to defeat Ray Root of the Battle Creek, Mich., Civic Swimming Club, and Al Hertle of Great Lakes, who finished second and third, respectively.

Hughson Inducted

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 29 (AP)—Cecil Carlton "Tex" Hughson, star pitcher of the Boston Red Sox, was inducted into the armed forces here yesterday, but was not due to be assigned to duty until today.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 28

American Association

Kansas City 5-1, Milwaukee 1-13.
Indianapolis 4-3, Louisville 3-2 (Second game 12 innings).
St. Paul 6-2, Minneapolis 0-9.
Toledo 6, Columbus 3.

International League

Newark 9 Syracuse 5.
Montreal at Rochester, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Eastern League

Scranton at Wilkes-Barre (2), postponed.
Elmira at Williamsport, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 4-4, Birmingham 1-8.
Memphis 9, Mobile 4.
Nashville 3, Little Rock 2.
New Orleans 4, Atlanta 0.

'No Promises' Given Italian Service Unit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that there is no basis for a rumor that Italian prisoners of war in this country are being promised United States citizenship in return for their loyalty.

Mr. Stimson's assertion was made in a letter to Representative Richard F. Harless (D) of Arizona, following receipt by the Secretary of a resolution from the Arizona Disabled American War Veterans on the treatment of Italian prisoners.

The resolution stated that members of an Italian Service Unit near Phoenix, Ariz., have taken undue advantage of privileges, "insulting the ladies of this community," and that "it has been rumored that these war prisoners are being promised citizenship in the United States in return for their loyalty."

The War Department "has made no promise" about granting citizenships, and "does not contemplate" doing so, Mr. Stimson wrote.

The Secretary said that the only incident "of which I am aware that might have been the basis for the resolution" occurred July 28, 1942, when a convoy of Italian Service Unit members en route to work was stopped at a Pheonix intersection and reprimanded by a local traffic patrolman for running a red light.

"While the patrolman was reprimanding the driver and observing the driver's permit, a few of the Italians waved at some women who were standing on the corner waiting the arrival of a city bus," Mr. Stimson wrote. "Some of the Italians also threw their arms around one another."

Quirk of Diplomacy: Cook Greets Dr. Koo

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 29

All but one member of the reception line which greeted Dr. Wellington Koo, Chief Chinese delegate to the Dumbarton Oaks security conference, at national airport were British, American, or Chinese officials.

At the end of the line, next to a high British air officer, stood a dignified gentleman in a gray suit. He drove to the airport with Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

He is Wong Lei, Mr. Stettinius' cook, whose great ambition was to shake hands with the Chinese diplomat.

Biddle Assails Nazi Cartels, Wants United Nations Action

Continued from Page 1

be a peace to insure another war against us."

Mr. Biddle testified before the Senate Kilgore Committee on War Mobilization. As he spoke, the representatives of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States were gathered at Dumbarton Oaks considering postwar security problems and peace.

Mr. Biddle cited five specific German cartels listed as follows, with the American firm to which they were then affiliated: Carl Zeiss (optical) affiliated to Bausch & Lomb; Krupp (armament) joined with General Electric to restrict production of tungsten carbide, a hard metal crucial in machine tool production; German coal and steel combine (Stahlwerksverband) chiefly dominating European small nations, and affiliated with Latin American branches; Osram (lamp trust) affiliated with General Electric; and I. G. Farbenindustrie (dyes, chemicals) affiliated with former American Bayer Company, du Pont, Aluminum Company of America, and Standard Oil.

American Firms Absolved

Mr. Biddle said he was perfectly confident the American firms had no idea of the purpose for which they were being used.

"When the Nazis lose," he continued, "these firms will undoubtedly announce that this war was not of their choosing and that they are only commercial enterprises. Because we live in a tradition of economic liberalism and believe in free enterprise, we must never forget for a moment the activities in which these companies were engaged. After the last war we did forget the relationship between imperial German industry and the German Government. This was a fatal error."

Among cases Mr. Biddle cited were the following:

The Zeiss Optical Company required its American associate "to set up a special department which would handle all research and development of military instruments; it gave the German company the right to veto and to participate in the selection of the head of this department. This was in effect the German Government reaching out through Carl Zeiss to control the development of military optical instruments in this country."

$50 Contrasted With $425

The Krupp tungsten carbide arrangement with General Electric, Mr. Biddle charged, resulted in the substance selling for $50 a pound in Germany but in the United States for as much as $425. When war came Germany was familiar with the technique; American firms backward.

Krupp, ordered to destroy its machinery after World War I, transferred its patents, licenses, and secret processes to Bofors, Swedish manufacturer, and continued with the manufacture of heavy artillery, tanks, antiaircraft, and other armament, Mr. Biddle added.

The German coal-steel syndicate operated in Europe, first increasing their own production at any cost and then—with the threat of their increased capacity—bringing the satellite firms in lesser countries to heel by the threat of overwhelming competition. The cartel crushed Greek efforts to set up an independent steel industry, and opened propaganda centers all over Latin America.

The German lamp trust produced almost 50 per cent of the lamps manufactured in Europe outside of Russia. The trust attempted through contracts with General Electric, Mr. Biddle charged, to place espionage agents there unknown to the American firm.

Effects in America

The German dye-chemical trust, Mr. Biddle asserted, was used by the "German Government to attempt to restrict American production." Effects were as follows:

1. Important United States firms were either kept outright from selling the Latin-American market or had to do it through German agencies.

2. The German trust "gained control over a considerable portion of the American chemical industry."

3. Synthetic rubber industry development was delayed in America.

4. Retarded development of magnesium.

5. Prevented an American company "from selling munitions of a particular kind to the British Purchasing Commission."

6. Limited the amount of plastics which du Pont could produce as cast sheets for bomber noses.

7. "Established the means of getting information for the German Government through patent agreements and the right to inspect American plants.

As possible postwar safeguards, Mr. Biddle recommended American Government aid to supplement private research; postwar supervision of Nazi trusts; registration of foreign cartel agreements.

He also urged that "the German patents and know-how" seized by the Alien Property Custodian should not be sold to private American firms but should "be retained by the American Government for the benefit of the American people."

Reduction in Airplane Fares To 3½ Cents a Mile Predicted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29 — A cut in postwar airplane passenger fares to 3.5 cents a mile and a reduction in air express to 30 cents a ton-mile, as compared with the present rate of 5.1 cents a mile for passenger fare and 80 cents a ton-mile for air cargo, are envisaged by Dr. D. H. Davenport in a survey for the Curtiss-Wright Corporation made public here today.

Dr. Davenport says he believes the lower rates will result in the air lines carrying 700,000,000 passengers a year, as compared with 104,000,000 in 1940 and 110,000,000 ton-miles of air cargo, as against 3,600,000 ton-miles in 1940.

The 1940 figures, he finds, were 13 times greater than the 1930 traffic and were produced by 338 airplane, as compared with 497 flown 10 years earlier. Moreover, he says, the 1943 domestic airlines carried 50 per cent more traffic than in 1940 with about half the number of flying machines.

Dr. Davenport does not expect an immediate increase in the number of large airplanes capable of carrying hundreds of passengers, holding that it may be several years after the peace before even the first of such flying machines are in use. It is the moderate-sized transport, carrying both passengers and cargo and giving frequent service, that will be in demand. These airplanes will carry between 30 and 40 passengers on frequent schedules for distances of about 600 miles.

Rate to Hawaii Cut

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29 (AP) —Hot competition among half dozen airplane transport companies for the route between the Pacific Coast and Hawaii put the potential postwar fare below $100 yesterday.

Harold M. Bixby, Vice-President of Pan American World Airways, told newsmen his firm would offer a $96 one-way fare from Los Angeles and San Francisco to Honolulu. Round trip would cost $172.80.

Rates proposed by five other firms seeking a permit for the mainland-to-Hawaii service range from $125 to $201 one way. Present fare is $278 one way and $500 round trip.

Mr. Bixby said use of huge land planes would make possible the fares Pan American proposes. The planes will have a speed of 300 miles an hour, cutting time to the islands to 8 hours from the 16½ now required. Each plane will carry 128 passengers.

Engineering has been completed on the new planes, Mr. Bixby said, and application for authority to build them sought from the War Production Board.

World Council Plan Outlined By Conferees on Security

Continued from Page 1

about Dumbarton, Mr. Stettinius announced:

"After a week of discussion, the three heads of delegations are happy to announce that there is general agreement among them to recommend that the proposed international organization for peace and security should provide for:

"1. An Assembly composed of representatives of all peaceful nations based on the principle of sovereign equality.

"2. A Council composed of a smaller number of members in which the principal states will be joined by a number of other states to be elected periodically.

"3. Effective means for the peaceful settlement of disputes, including an international court of justice for the adjudication of justiciable questions, and also the application of such other means as may be necessary for maintenance of peace and security.

Varied Approaches

"The delegations are continuing to discuss the structure and jurisdiction of the various organs and methods of procedure. These topics require a great deal of consideration, and a number of proposals are now being submitted to examination.

"Different proposals from the different countries do not necessarily indicate disagreement or conflicting points of view, but stem from varied approaches to the common objective.

"After our work has advanced to a stage at which our fully considered recommendations have been formulated and our conclusions have been presented, our respective governments will decide the appropriate moment for publication."

Peace Enforcement

Direct questions were then asked about peace enforcement. It has been unofficially reported here that the British favor a scheme of high joint command, continuing the present Anglo-American system and adding the Russian. This joint command would order troops from the big powers to quench aggression wherever it happened to present itself.

The Russians, equally unofficially, are said to favor an international force, mostly aviation, composed of volunteers, and under direction of the command nearest the scene of trouble.

The American scheme, likewise unpublished, is to set up areas of control and let the problem be met by the big power in whose sphere the trouble arose.

These are the points, presumably, to which Mr. Stettinius referred when he said the conference is presently squarely in the middle of debate.

American Co-operation

But perhaps of even more vivid interest to the British and Russian delegates is the question as to how the United States will effectively co-operate in such plans.

One very direct question, for instance, is whether the American delegate, or delegation to the executive council, shall have the power—as presumably the British and Russian delegates will have—to order co-operative military action without having to consult Congress, and wait for possibly distracting debate and divided opinion to solidify.

In this connection, it must be borne in thought that delegates are not thinking of aggression in terms of the present Nazi and Japanese scale, but of acting before aggression can reach such a point, as for example to implement the new security organization so that it can be effective—just as the old League of Nations was not—when such a move as say Hitler's militarization of the Rhineland occurred.

Time for Public Discussion

Mr. Stettinius issued a long statement justifying the secrecy surrounding the Dumbarton conference. He pointed out the need for a quiet atmosphere in which to explore both the areas of agreement and disagreement.

He suggested this was usual American procedure and mentioned the work of Congressional committeees in executive session, from which the public and press are barred.

He promised that "before any binding commitments are made there will be full opportunity for public discussion."

Mr. Stettinius hazarded the guess that the present conversations with the Russians and British will occupy another two weeks, after which the Russians will depart and talks with the Chinese will begin.

Mr. Stettinius said that Dr. Wellington Koo, chief of the Chinese delegation, has arrived in Washington. He disclosed that the United States was in receipt of a general plan from the Chinese, but he did not elaborate on its contents.

At the stipulation of the Russians, who are not at war with the Japanese, the postwar security talks with the Chinese are not to be held until after the Russians have finished their talks.

New War Forecast

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 29 (AP) — Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, predicted a third world war more devastating than its predecessors would follow the next peace.

Such a war likely will begin in Asia, he said.

Mr. Thomas asserted the Dumbarton Oaks conference is proceeding on the assumption that peace can be secured by crushing Germany and Japan and establishing the United States, Britain, and Russia as the powers of the world.

"Wars will arise out of a punitive peace and out of an organization of the world in which a cartel of potentially rival imperial powers, Russia, Britain, and America, will try to exploit, economically and politically, the rest of the world," he said.

Radio's Part in War Lauded By Three 4-Star Generals

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Three American four-star generals thanked the nation's radio industry for its performance of wartime services in messages read today to the 22d annual meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, said radio exerts tremendous influence on public opinion, therefore bearing a heavy responsibility, and that he believes the industry has "endeavored to give the public reasonable protection against the abuse of this powerful agency."

He said radio performed an important service toward maintaining morale of overseas troops, adding: "At the same time I desire to emphasize the importance of keeping the radio service, at least so far as pertains to the soldiers of our overseas forces, on a very high plane. Confusion in the public mind here at home is a mere incident in the democracy of free speech. Overseas where the morale of the group, or the organization, or the Army is a matter of great national importance. The consequences can be most unfortunate."

Praise From Eisenhower

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, said "We have come to regard the radio reporters in the field as staff members. They have measured up in the fullest sense to the high standards of courage, coolness and initiative demanded of the men in our armed forces. . . . Official communiqués must of necessity be brief and formal. It remains for your correspondents to give them substance and perspective; to transmit the fury of the battle front, its problems and demands, intact and promptly to your millions of listeners. This task they have most ably performed."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander in Chief of Allied Forces, Southwest Pacific area, said "The breath-taking development of radio has filled the yawning gap caused by man's insatiable thirst for information. It furnishes leaven, which more perhaps than any other, will ultimately tend to bind men together in universal understanding. . . . You have brought to the soldiers in this far-flung front a breath of remembrances, and to those left behind the comfort of the knowledge of what we do."

Huge Strides Ahead

T. A. Craven, Vice-President of the Iowa Broadcasting Company declared that the technical developments of World War II will have "a profound effect upon the entire radio broadcasting industry," but "a new broadcast service of the future cannot achieve full economic success until it is operated on a national scale."

Confronting the industry in the immediate postwar period, Mr. Craven said in a prepared address at the conference, will be the possibilities of frequency modulation, television and facsimile broadcasting, television theater service, radio newsprint services, and network linking by radio instead of land line.

Deeper Knowledge of Arctic Is Seen Vital to U. S. Aviation

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29 (AP)—The United States, which wants a leading role in postwar, worldwide aviation, has but one weather observer in the Arctic, while Russia has 80, declares Edward J. Minser.

That's the reason the Weather Bureau needs more appropriations, Mr. Minser, Chief Meteorologist for Transcontinental and Western Air, added in his testimony yesterday before a U. S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Aviation.

Observation stations must be increased in the Far North, he insisted, for it's there that many a storm is born, and data from there is essential if the U. S. is to lead in the switch from around-the-world to over-the-top-of-the-world flying.

Sixteen of the 17 American-operated airlines are opposed to a monopoly of world air routes, Robert E. Lees, Director of Economic Research for TWA, told the Committee, because monopolistic operations of airlines in other nations have worked to what he called the detriment of aviation and of the people.

Representative Alfred J. Bulwinkle (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee, assured witnesses that Congress intends to see that this country develops a great aviation industry, reduces hazards to flying and eliminates barriers to aerial transportation.

On its way back to Washington from a 10,000-mile trip across the nation and up to Alaska, the Committee was to start the final lap of the trip today.

B-29 and B-32 Super 'Heavies' —Thunderclouds Over Japan

By Maj. Jean H. DuBuque
United States Army Air Corps Reserve
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The famous B-29 Superfortress now has a running mate, the B-32. Under production at Consolidated Aircraft Corporation — designer and producer of the popular B-24 —this latest addition to the very-heavy bomber family unquestionably will equal or excel the powerful B-29, which is now striking devastating blows at the Japanese Empire.

Not only has the advent of these titan bombers given grim actuality to the vision of the aviation "radicals" of the past generation, they have changed the concept of air warfare. The United States 20th Air Force, which now operates the B-29 offensive against Japan from distant bases in India and China, is not a theater but a world command. Its mission circumnavigates the globe and its weapon is the first airplane to measure up to this scope of operation.

It already has been clearly demonstrated to the Japanese that there is no corner of their nation which is free from the massed power of the B-29 and its ability to inflict tremendous blows upon their war centers.

Limited Industrial Capacity

Unlike Germany, Japan has a distinctly limited industrial capacity which is highly vulnerable to sustained air attack. Will it be able to stand up under a mighty aerial assault comparable to that which is smashing Nazi war-making machinery? Military air strategists do not think so.

Although the Japanese have proved to be fanatical warriors, they have been hopelessly outclassed in the air and at sea and have been beaten back on every land front except China. As a result, the United Nations now have in their possession strategic air bases from which the very heavy bombers can carry with ever-increasing intensity, the futility of war to Japanese militarism.

The present introductory attacks of the B-29's are but harbingers of things to come. When Germany has been beaten, the full might of American heavy bombers will be turned against the Nipponese islands.

One does not have to be an air strategist to envisage how the B-29 and the B-32, working as a team, may operate from Far East and Pacific bases against the war lords of Japan, giving them a taste of offensive air power in its most destructive sense.

Projected Attacks

Let us consider a hypothetical example and assume that the B-32's already have moved in to enlarged air bases on Guam and Saipan. They are fully prepared and alerted to perform a co-ordinated mission, with the B-29's leaving from distant bases in India and China. Stupendous problems of supply which—the "bugaboo" of very-heavy-bomber operation — have been surmounted. Vast stores of fuel, repair and maintenance facilities, bombs, ammunition, and hard work are needed to keep these giants in fighting trim.

The target for today is Tokyo. Every detail, including time of rendezvous over a predetermined sector of Japan, order of convergence on the vital objectives, duration of the attack, and time of breakaway, has been minutely worked out.

Split seconds count when great armadas of these "heavies" are carrying out their mission of destruction. A misjudgment in time of arrival at the rendezvous, a delay in locating the targets, and failure to accomplish the bombing run, may result in a crushing defeat, jeopardize numbers of lives, and cause the loss of the huge airplanes carrying secret instruments, devices and weapons that would prove of incalculable value to the enemy if they fell into his hands.

The commanders of the B-32 formations departing from Pacific bases — which are within easy range of the island empire—must know exactly how long it will require the armada to reach a specific point of rendezvous with the B-29's and exactly how long it will take the latter to reach the same point. All commanders must know the approximate strength and weakness of the air defenses along the projected route to the targets, the possible extent of fighter interception, and emergency procedures to follow in case the carefully laid plans go awry as a result of unforseen circumstances.

Superfuel Vital

Enemy radar screens and lookout posts are constantly watching for the appearance of unidentified aircraft. The swiftness with which the Superfortresses can execute the approach and bombing run, fight off the concentrated attack of the latest and fastest fighter planes, and return to their bases of operation, without heavy attrition, depends upon many factors. The new superfuel the oil industry has promised for early mass production, the fire power of the remotely controlled mutiple gun turrets and the perfect teamwork, navigation, timing and skill of the air crews are all interlocked in the successful achievement of this assumed mission.

A possible alternative to the above air strategy might be for an armada of B-32's to attack a vital objective in a certain section of Japan, while the B-29's simultaneously deposit their bombs on a vital target in another distant section. This would tax the Japanese air defense system to the utmost, since its fighters would have to intercept huge formations of bombers approaching from different points of the compass.

Today, as the mighty B-29's bear the brunt of the air offensive against the homeland of Emperor Hirohito, knowing that the B-32's soon will lend their equally mighty support, it is not improbable that cooler heads in the high council of the Emperor—statesmen who, faced by inevitable defeat, will attempt to salvage what they can, and industrialists who dread to see the labors of generations leveled to the ground—may urge the unconditional surrender of Japan to save a vestige of its age-old institutions.

Although this would mean the end of Japanese militarism and dream of domination of the world, it would also mean the protection of all that is dear to the nonmilitarists and the promise of an honorable future. In the past Japan has had to accommodate itself to hard facts, and it may decide to do it again before it is too late.

Freedom of Speech in Paris

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps Radiophoto

Allied Leaders Talk Things Over in French Capital

Chatting in Paris after liberation of the French Capital are (left to right) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief in the European Theater; Gen. Joseph Koenig, Military Commander General of Paris; Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Commander American Ground Forces, and British Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder. Allies continue advances in all France.

How U. S. Army 'Civil Affairs' Is Teaching French Self-Help

By Barbara Wace
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

NORMANDY, France, July 30, Delayed—You can't get a clear picture of Civil Affairs in liberated French territory by visiting one town only. You won't get one, indeed, until all of France, with its industrial cities, the starving Cote d'Azur and tragic Paris, are wrested from the Germans. Everywhere the problems will be different.

But in three or four towns of this comparatively rich agricultural area, which I have been visiting, you can see the rough sketch of SHAEF's over-all plan. You can get some light and shade and a little color.

With the exception of Cherbourg, the towns have a detachment of four civil affairs officers each. A typical team would be composed of four officers, medical, public utilities, administrative, and a specialist in the particular problems of the place concerned.

The first three see to the main job of helping the French to help themselves and preventing interference with military activity. The specialist is chosen because of his knowledge of specific local difficulties.

Teams such as these are following closely behind combat forces. Often, as at Carenton, they will work under fire even before a town is wholly in Allied hands.

Self-Help Encouraged

Everywhere they adhere to a policy of making the French take full responsibility for all phases of reconstruction. Everywhere they refuse to take sides in politics. Everywhere, so far as I could see, there is complete cooperation between them and French civilian authorities.

In Cherbourg the port was to be opened as soon as possible. There was a shortage of water and soap. A cleanup campaign began.

"One of the first things we tried to get going were the mills," said Lieut. Col. Frank Howley of Drexel Hill, Pa. "The French just have to have bread. They don't think they've had a meal without it."

At Ste. Mère Église, emergency rations were issued in the first hours by the Army to a vast number of dazed refugees from Valognes. Then the mayor and the cure, helped by the civil affairs officers, opened a canteen. Now it's operated entirely by the French.

In Valognes and Isigny, butter is the local industry, requiring refrigeration, salt, sulphurized paper and tubs. The Army is repairing two refrigeration plants. Civil Affairs will help with the salt and the paper and the tubs.

Distribution of Butter

A scheme now is under consideration for United States forces to buy butter, paying with their own canned butter to be kept for the populations of German-occupied France. If this occurs, French officials will be in charge of distribution.

In country districts hundreds of horses and cattle were killed by bombs and shells. The Army, with the help of civilian working parties, is cleaning up.

While normally clothes are not distributed by the Army, in emergencies it does step in. At Ste. Mère Église, clothes from salvage were distributed by the French Red Cross. Men joining the French Army are being dressed in United States uniforms for the present. Some have French uniforms, carefully kept for four years.

Ste. Mère Église had the problem of 600 inmates from a bombed asylum. Civil affairs helped form a committee of mayors which organized the return of 400 to what was left of the building and took care of the others elsewhere.

The shortage of civilian physicians through casualties or German conscription left many places without adequate attention. Ten babies were brought into the world by a United States doctor in Ste. Mère Église during the first few days.

Camp for Displaced

Displaced persons are being handed over to the French as soon as possible. There is a displaced persons camp under supervision of the civil affairs group, assisted by some French women officers. Soon, a Frenchman will take complete charge.

While Civil Affairs has nothing to do with retribution for collaborators, I noticed that in one place 50 German Army blankets, found in a collaborator's farm, were handed over to the local hospital.

Civilian labor, hired by the United States Army, is obtained from the French Labor Office. All who apply to the Army are referred there.

Many members of the Resistance movement have joined the police, which lost heavily to the German labor conscription. Everywhere you see men wearing armbands marked RFP (French Republic Police), which were brought over by civil affairs.

With Maj. Paul T. Arzee, formerly of the Bankers Trust Company, in New York, I visited the little fishing port of St. Vaast. Here the problem was to get fish for food so meat could be kept on the hoof for the ultimate feeding of Paris. Civil affairs arranged for fishing between sunrise and sunset by men who have been investigated to make sure they are loyal.

The mines have been cleared by the Navy. The flourishing little fishing industry is on its feet again.

In the port a Belgian ship stolen by the Germans and then grounded is being fitted by American machinery and a crew of French youths who managed to hide from German labor conscription.

"We are in the United States Navy," they told me proudly. "We will soon go to England to come back and forth with supplies for your army."

Quebec Waits Selection Of New Cabinet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Citizens of Quebec Province have their ears to the ground and their eyes turned toward the Ancient Capital these days for the anticipated announcement of a new cabinet to be formed by Premier-elect Maurice Duplessis, leader of the National Union party which defeated Premier Adelard Godbout at the polls in the Provincial election on Aug. 8.

Of the 90 seats decided, an additional one, that of Charlevoix-Saguenay was deferred. Polling will take place there on Aug. 24, and will not upset Mr. Duplessis' majority. This constituency extends some 800 miles to the wild Labrador coast and covers a territory of 317,449 miles embracing a farmer vote of 28,000.

Mr. Duplessis is expected to make the announcement of his cabinet choice immediately, the Godbout regime remaining in office until the end of the month, when the National Union government will take over.

In the meantime, Mr. Duplessis has requested the outgoing liberal government to stop all public works throughout the province, such as the building of roads and public buildings. This has been done, with the result that thousands of workers have been put out of employment until Mr. Duplessis puts his house in order.

The recent election in Quebec province brings in the fifth administration in nine years. Mr. Taschereau who was elected in 1935, resigned in 1936. Mr. Godbout was sworn in late in June of the same year, but was defeated three months later.

Then came the Duplessis Government elected in 1936, and defeated after three years of administration in 1939. Mr. Godbout again took over the reins of office and formed his second administration in October, 1936, holding office until defeated at the polls early this month.

Ecuador Acts To Break Up Falange Plot

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 29 (AP)—Ramon and Oscar Gonzalez Artigas, Spanish proprietors of Ecuador's biggest textile factories, were under arrest today on charges of spreading Falange propaganda and leading a revolutionary plot against the Government of President Velasco Ibarra.

Also detained were Rafael and Lucinco Almeida Borja, Ecuadorean bankers; Alberto Alcivar Destruge, former manager of the Ecuadorean Central Bank, and Aurelio Baquero, a retired Army general.

The Gonzalez Artigas shoe and textile factories were taken over by the Government after the National Assembly passed a resolution condemning the two wealthy Spanish brothers.

Representative Leopoldo Benitez demanded before the Assembly that diplomatic relations with Spain be broken. This came after Maj. Demundo Carvajal, who represents the Ecuadorean Air Force in the Assembly, charged that the Gonzalez Artigas brothers were "Falangist agitators." (The Falange is the State Party of Spain.)

Pedro Saad, Communist Deputy and President of the Confederation of Works, charged that the two brothers had monopolized the textile industry in Ecuador, and had been aided by "excessive" credit granted by the Central Bank and other banks.

In Guayaquil, a mob attempted to sack an Artigas store but was dispersed by police.

Persecuted Jews in Hungary Change Religion to Ease Plight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWITZERLAND, Aug. 29 — Large numbers of Jews in Hungary are joining the Roman Catholic Church in the hope that conversion to a Christian faith will result in their being spared persecution at the hands of the Nazis.

Catholic authorities in Budapest have set up a station where Jews desiring to become Catholics may signify their intention to join the church.

In many cases, entire houses full of Jews are undergoing collective conversion to the Catholic faith. A 16-year-old girl told one eyewitness that everyone in her house was turning Catholic. She asked him what she should do, as, with her father in labor service, she was unable to consult him.

Advised to Join Church

She was advised to join the Roman Catholic church with the others in view of the desperate situation and told it could at least do no harm, since the Jewish community is completely disorganized and escape to Palestine practically impossible.

The tendency of Jews to embrace the Catholic faith began with the first anti-Semitic laws in 1938. At first, there were very many converts, and there would have continued to be many, but baptism was made increasingly difficult, until from 1941 to 1943 it was practically impossible for a Jew to get baptized. The policy of the Roman Catholic Church was to restrict baptism, as it was felt that applicants in most cases could not be motivated by purely religious interests.

When anti-Semitism increased, and with the entrance of the Germans took violent form, the church, as a sign of protest against anti-Semitic outrages and as an act of Christian mercy, let down the barriers and opened the doors to Jews desiring to embrace the Catholic faith despite the fact that the church knows most conversions are motivated by fear rather than inner conviction.

Racial Distinction

As regards the possibility of Christianized Jews being spared persecution, the Germans stick to the racial point of view without regard for religion.

Hungarian authorities are enrolling all Jews who became Christians before the end of 1941. Deportations could not have taken place, nor would Jews have been so badly treated as they were, without the co-operation of the Hungarians.

One hundred and thirty American and English Jews of Hungarian parentage were then taken to Csepel Island where some were put to work in a small factory under bad conditions, others underwent conditions in a large airplane plant recently destroyed by bombs. On intervention of the Swiss Legation, they were brought back to a schoolhouse for the deaf and dumb. Three were interned for a while, then moved to two villas near the city park, one of which was hit by a bomb resulting in 85 casualties.

Mikolajczyk Gets Polish Bid To Head Provisional Regime

LUBLIN, Poland, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation has asked Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Premier of the exiled Polish regime in London, to head a unified provisional Polish Government, Committee President Edward Osuska-Morawski has announced.

Mr. Mikolajczyk has not replied to this suggestion, Mr. Osuska-Morawski said. Mr. Osuska-Morawski disclosed that the National Committee also offered places in a unified government to three other members of the Polish regime in London. The Committee's plan for the new government was presented to Mr. Mikolajczyk during his mission to Moscow early in August. He had delayed a decision until he could consult with his colleagues in London, the Committee President said.

Mr. Osuska-Morawski denied that the London group was supported wholeheartedly by the four major parties of Poland and said: "If Mikolajczyk doesn't accept our generous offer we believe the London regime will break up in a crisis. Much depends upon Mikolajczyk."

Tadeusz Romer, Foreign Minister of the London regime, is unacceptable in any unified cabinet but he might be useful again as an ambassador, the Committee President asserted.

Confident of the National Committee's authority as opposed to the London group, Mr. Osuska-Morawski said: "Time is working for us. We know we can build national unity, but if Mikolajczyk joined us it would hasten and make the process easier."

Mr. Osuska-Morawski said the Polish Workers Party, equivalent to the Communist Party, had three members of the National Committee and another, Boleslaw Bierut, was President of the National Council which now is the supreme legislative body in the country.

Declaring that this did not mean the Workers Party is the most important, Mr. Osuska-Morawski said, "We've tried to pick the best men for the job regardless of the party."

Boundaries of Poland after the war, he asserted, would embrace East Prussia and in the west would follow the Nissa River to the Oder and thence to the sea, with Stettin becoming a Polish city.

He said the question of Lwow and other problems arising from the new Russian-Polish frontier would "be settled in friendship," with voluntary population transfers probable. The city of Lwow, he pointed out, was largely Polish with a countryside predominantly Ukrainian. He indicated the ultimate fate of the city was not yet decided.

He declared the Poles "won't allow any Germans to remain in Poland, not even women and children."

Sparks Sees Discord In Army Racial Policy

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 29 (AP)—Difficulty in holding the "South within its traditional Democratic allegiance in the years to come" will follow if there were "political implications" in the War Department's antisegregation policy at army posts, Gov. Chauncey Sparks said yesterday.

The Governor sent to the Alabama Congressional delegation in Washington a telegram in which he declared that "the question raised is of such vital importance to the State of Alabama, it deserves immediate attention."

No reply, the Governor said, has been received to a telegram in which he protested to President Roosevelt the War Department order forbidding certain forms of racial discrimination at army posts.

White, Weld Gets Miss. Power Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—White, Weld & Co. and associates were high bidders for a new issue of $12,000,000 Mississippi Power & Light Co. first mortgage bonds, offering 103.52 for the issue as 3⅛s.

Subject to formal award by the company and approval of the Securities & Exchange Commission, the winners planned to reoffer the securities at 104.4877, to yield 2.90 per cent to maturity.

There were several other bids by banking syndicates ranging from 103.269 to 102.509.

Migration Costs 30 States Loss of 3,400,000 Civilians

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Thirty States suffered a net loss of 3,400,000 civilians between 1940 and 1943 through interchange of civilian migrants with other States, the Census Bureau has reported.

"Even without allowance for the movement of the armed forces which is not included in the estimates of net migration," the Bureau said, "it is safe to say that there has been more movement of people in the United States since 1940 than in any other period of the same length in the history of the country."

The report described as a "definite pattern" the outward flow of civilian migration from the Central and Southern States.

States between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River, together with the States south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers (except Virginia and Florida), had a net out-migration of more than 2,700,000.

The three States on the Pacific Coast gained about 1,700,000 through migration; eight States and the District of Columbia on the Atlantic Seaboard gained about 1,200,000; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan in the Great Lakes area gained about 700,000.

The difference between net change in population and net migration can be very large, the Bureau explained, because the former is affected not only by interstate migration but by natural increase and loss of men to the armed forces.

Thus the Northeastern and North Central States with a decrease of more than 3,800,000 in civilian population lost only about 300,000 through migration, the difference being explained by a heavy contribution to the armed forces and a relatively low natural increase.

On the other hand, the South with a smaller decrease in civilian population, about 1,500,000, lost more than a million through migration, its contribution to the armed forces being almost compensated by a relatively high natural increase.

The West, in spite of its large contribution to the armed forces and its fairly low natural increase, gained more than a million in civilian population as a result of net in-migration of almost 1,700,000.

Miami to Prohibit Sale of Liquor On Day Nazis and Japanese Quit

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 29 — In preparation for the fall of Germany and Japan, the Miami City Commissioners, with V-Day in mind, have empowered City Manager A. B. Curry to prohibit the sale, serving, or consumption of liquor in commercial establishments during any public emergency.

Recalling the property damage which resulted from celebrations of the last armistice, the Commission passed an ordinance at a special meeting as an emergency measure providing that "whenever, in the opinion and judgment of the City Manager, a public emergency shall be created or exist in the City of Miami causing or tending to cause public disorder, lawbreaking, and confusion, the City Manager is hereby authorized and empowered to prohibit, by and through the issuance of his official decree, the sale, serving, and consumption, or either thereof, of beers, wines, spiritous, and other intoxicating liquors and beverages for and during the period of 24 hours or such longer period of time as may be described in such decree, at all commercial establishments and at all other places in the City of Miami where such beers, wines, spiritous and all other intoxicating liquors and beverages are licensed to be sold."

The ordinance provides that when the decree is put into effect, it will be immediately radiocast over both police and commercial radio stations.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

"Arise up quickly"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"ARISE up quickly" (Acts 12:7), was the angel command to Peter as he lay bound and closely guarded within the prison walls, and a light that was not of the sun illumined that dark and forbidding enclosure. Then, as he obeyed without query or hesitation, the chains that had held him helpless fell away. This strong and true disciple of Christ Jesus, faithful to the Master's teaching and example, was undoubtedly listening for, and thus heard, the message that brought him his freedom.

The angel said further: "Gird thyself, and bind on thy sandals. . . . Cast thy garment about thee, and follow me." As Peter complied with these instructions, every obstacle gave way before him; even the iron gate that led to the city "opened to them of his own accord."

* * *

Doubtless there are many today who feel that their experiences are very similar to that of Peter. Troubled and perplexed, perhaps, they too feel bound and in chains within prison walls. Longingly, and at times even wearily, they may hope for some human way of escape. There is a sure way to freedom, but it is not one offered by any human intervention. This way was revealed to Peter in his hour of need; and we shall find it as he did by becoming faithful to the teachings and practice of our great Way-shower, Christ Jesus. Only in humble and sincere discipleship could the once impetuous Peter have learned to listen for and spontaneously obey commands unheard and unheeded by those immersed in material thinking. Only thus can we too learn to hear and follow the angel behests that lead to freedom.

Christian Science, in its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritual facts relating to man's true and perfect being in God's own likeness, a being which cannot be imprisoned within the barriers of pain or fear, sin or sorrow. As we imbibe these spiritual truths, we learn to listen for God's messages, or angel thoughts, and as we become receptive and truly humble, we are guided into health and harmony.

"Arise up quickly" is the trumpet call urging us to accept our real status as the sons of God, to arise out of the shackles and shadows of ignorance into the clear understanding of man as spiritual, here and now, and not in subjection to physical or mental inharmony. When we gird ourselves with the armor of spiritual knowing, and protect ourselves with the understanding of the truth of man's oneness with God, the arguments of evil cannot move us. Stepping forth fearlessly in the radiance of God's ever-presence, we shall find, as did Peter, material resistance melting away before our advance into the promised land of unmeasured good.

Shall we not without further procrastination or doubt hasten to answer the imperative yet wholly loving spiritual demand to action? This revivifying summons is heard and recognized when the insistent or fear-producing suggestions of material thinking are silenced. It is not possible to hold on to error and at the same time gain the longed-for freedom and joy which the understanding of the spiritual facts of true being bestows. Any such mistaken expectation receives no support in Christian Science. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 390, 391): "Rise in the conscious strength of the spirit of Truth to overthrow the plea of mortal mind, *alias* matter, arrayed against the supremacy of Spirit. Blot out the images of mortal thought and its beliefs in sickness and sin."

* * *

A woman who had for some time been imprisoned under the bonds of a distressing physical condition turned to Christian Science for healing. When she was able to see that she was permitting the unprincipled imposition of personal sense to rob her of vigor, health, and joy, she quickly flung off the false shackles of disease which had been binding her. As she claimed oneness with God alone, she was healed. Then a fuller life was revealed to her, and a wonderful opportunity for progress was presented. She found the gate of true advancement open wide.

As we take our firm stand in the determination to "blot out the images of mortal thought" by entrenching ourselves in the glory of man's divine likeness to God alone, we behold the unchangeable and eternal nature of man. Mrs. Eddy counsels (*ibid.*, p. 393), "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good." She then assures us of our ability to do this in the encouraging words, "God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Universe

Here is a universe,
Poised in space,
Hanging suspended
With silver grace—

A universe bright
The twilight spun,
Brother to moons,
The mighty sun—

A drop of dew formed
At the midnight's ebb
And hung on the strand
Of a spider's web!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

If You Seek You Will Find

There is a way by which seekers for healing of disease, fear, lack and grief may speed their progress. It is by the daily study of the Christian Science Lesson-Sermon as found in the

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

This Quarterly is published every three months and contains a Bible Lesson for each week, consisting of quotations from the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. The daily study of this Bible Lesson increases the students' ability to apply Christian Science. It also prepares him to listen understandingly to this lesson when read at the Christian Science Sunday service.

Some of the subjects covered in these lessons are "God," "Man," "Christ Jesus," "Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?" "God the Preserver of Man."

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"HEAD OF A BOY": *A Drawing by Jean-François Millet*

PORTRAITS OF CHILDREN are generally created from the point of view of adults. The childlike features are emphasized; the naïveté, the ingenuousness, all the lovable traits. But this drawing by Jean-François Millet seems to represent a young boy in the manner in which he regarded himself, with seriousness and dignity. The little fellow felt grown-up, and Millet respected the boy's own estimate.

That consideration we might expect from a man of Millet's caliber. He was a peasant by birth and only a few years in Paris, as a young man, was enough to send him back to the country. To the recommendations of his teachers and colleagues, he made brief reply: "But I hear the cry of the earth." With his wife and three children, he abandoned Paris, joined the fellowship of the Barbizon painters, and devoted his years to painting scenes of sowing, reaping, woodcutting, and such domestic occupations as churning, spinning, and the care of children.

Millet portrayed children at play, at meals, at their lessons, with understanding and kindliness. While other artists were occupied with technical innovations and with the problems of handling paint, he pursued his own course, making paint serve a higher purpose: express the highest qualifications of men in terms of the conduct and manners of the unpretentious.

D. A.

"Lève-toi vite!"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"LÈVE-TOI vite!" (Actes 12:7) — tel fut l'ordre que l'ange donna à Pierre, chargé de chaînes et dormant dans la prison, sous la garde de deux soldats; alors une lumière qui n'était pas celle du soleil vint éclairer le sombre cachot. Lorsque sans hésitation, l'apôtre obéit, ses liens tombèrent et il retrouva l'usage de ses membres. Ferme et sincère, ce disciple du Christ Jésus, fidèle aux enseignements et à l'exemple du Maître, s'attendait sans doute à percevoir les instructions divines; aussi put-il entendre le message libérateur.

L'ange dit ensuite: "Mets ta ceinture et tes sandales... Mets ton manteau et suis-moi." Comme Pierre se conformait à ces ordres, les obstacles s'écartèrent l'un après l'autre; pour finir, la porte de fer donnant sur la ville "s'ouvrit devant eux d'elle-même."

Il est probable qu'aujourd'hui bien des personnes trouvent que leur situation ressemble beaucoup à celle de Pierre. Inquiètes, peut-être perplexes, elles ont l'impression d'être liées, enchaînées dans une prison. Elles voudraient trouver sur le plan humain une issue, elles l'espèrent, parfois même elles se lassent de l'attendre. Certes, il existe une voie qui conduit à la liberté, mais elle ne dépend point des interventions humaines. Cette voie fut révélée à Pierre quand il en avait un urgent besoin; et comme lui, nous la trouverons si nous sommes fidèles aux instructions et à l'exemple de notre grand Conducteur, Jésus le Christ. Pierre, jadis impétueux, était devenu sans doute un disciple humble et sincère; sinon il n'aurait point appris à écouter, à obéir spontanément aux ordres que n'entendaient pas même ceux qui s'absorbaient dans le penser matériel. Nous devons nous aussi nous mettre à l'école du Christ si nous voulons percevoir et suivre les commandements libérateurs donnés par les anges.

Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, dont l'auteur est Mary Baker Eddy, la Science Chrétienne explique les faits spirituels concernant le véritable être de l'homme, image parfaite de Dieu — être que la douleur, la crainte, le péché, l'affliction ne peuvent emprisonner. A mesure que nous nous assimilons ces vérités spirituelles, nous apprenons à prêter l'oreille aux messages de Dieu, aux pensées angéliques; et quand nous devenons vraiment humbles et réceptifs, nous sommes conduits dans la voie de la santé, de l'harmonie.

"Lève-toi vite!" Cet appel vibrant nous presse d'accepter notre statut réel comme fils de Dieu; il nous incite à monter plus haut que les ombres, à secouer le joug de l'ignorance pour saisir nettement ces faits: ici même et dès maintenant, l'homme est spirituel, il n'est point sujet à l'inharmonie mentale ou physique. Quand nous revêtons les armes de la connaissance spirituelle, quand nous nous protégeons par la compréhension de la vérité, du rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu, nous ne sommes point ébranlés par les arguments du mal. Nous marcherons sans crainte à la radieuse lumière de la présence divine; et nous constaterons, comme le fit Pierre, que la résistance matérielle s'évanouit à mesure que nous avançons dans la terre promise, dans le domaine du bien sans limites.

Ne voulons-nous pas renoncer au doute, aux atermoiements, et répondre avec zèle à l'appel qui nous est adressé — agir comme le demande cet ordre péremptoire, mais plein d'amour et conforme à la spiritualité? Pour entendre et reconnaître cette sommation vivifiante, il faut réduire au silence les suggestions du penser matériel, même lorsqu'elles sont tenaces ou produisent la crainte. Comprendre les faits spirituels de l'être véritable apporte la liberté, la joie après lesquelles on soupirait; mais il est impossible d'y parvenir tant qu'on s'attache à l'erreur. Cette attente serait déçue, et la Science Chrétienne ne lui donne aucun soutien. Dans *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (pp. 390, 391): "Élevez-vous dans la force consciente de l'esprit de Vérité pour renverser l'argumentation de l'entendement mortel, autrement dit matière, dressée contre la suprématie de l'Esprit. Effacez les images de la pensée mortelle ainsi que ses croyances à la maladie et au péché."

Une dame qui depuis un certain temps se trouvait prisonnière, c'est-à-dire enchaînée par une maladie pénible, eut recours à la Science Chrétienne. Lorsqu'elle put voir qu'elle cédait aux vaines supercheries du sens personnel et se laissait ainsi ravir la vigueur, la santé, la joie, elle secoua promptement les fausses entraves de maladie qui l'avaient paralysée. Elle revendiqua son unicité avec Dieu seul, et trouva la guérison. Bientôt une vie plus complète lui fut révélée, de nobles perspectives se présentèrent. Elle vit s'ouvrir devant elle la porte du progrès véritable.

Soyons fermes dans la résolution d'effacer "les images de la pensée mortelle;" affirmons que l'homme est la ressemblance de Dieu seul, retranchons-nous dans ce fait glorieux; alors nous percevrons l'immuable, l'éternelle nature de l'homme. Mrs. Eddy nous donne ce conseil (*ibid.*, p. 393): "Élevez-vous dans la force de l'Esprit pour résister à tout ce qui est dissemblable au bien." Puis, par des paroles encourageantes, elle nous assure que nous sommes à même de suivre son avis: "Dieu en a rendu l'homme capable, et rien ne saurait invalider les facultés et le pouvoir dont l'homme est divinement doué."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

From My Library Walls

IN AN EARLIER memory vignette, I referred to the courtesy which my publishers have always extended by sharing the ownership of the originals of illustrations executed by various artists for my novels. I am reminded of this as my eye rests on four beautiful drawings hanging on my library wall, done by Gertrude Demain Hammond, a famous English artist of her period, for a story of mine, called "The Spell," published by Harper & Brothers. There were so many unusual occurrences, all of which bore directly upon the story itself, that this seems to be the time to respond to the many requests I have received to tell what happens to an author between the genesis of his story and its final appearance.

* * *

"The Spell" is a story of Florence, and was written there. I had long been familiar with the legend that the atmosphere of Florence had become so saturated, through centuries of history and romance, that an Anglo-Saxon should stand on his guard lest he find himself becoming subject to "the spell." Anyone who has devoted himself to research work can readily appreciate how the all-absorbing fascination of this kind of intellectual effort might easily become an obsession, and thus be misunderstood by the Italians who, as a race, are so susceptible to superstition; but, at all events, the idea intrigued me, and I undertook to translate it into a story.

In selecting my cast of American characters, I chose what seemed to me at the moment an ideal hero—a young Harvard graduate who combined every desirable attribute of mind and body. My heroine, who was to serve as a background to my wonderful hero, was a beautiful Boston society girl, intended to be of the butterfly variety. These two I married, and sent off to Florence to pass their honeymoon in a lovely villa near Settignano, rented by them for the season. This was to give the hero the opportunity to take up his study at the Laurentian library, where he is placed in a position to become subject to "the spell."

* * *

The bridal couple entertain American friends in their villa, among whom is a charming school friend of the bride's, who ranked high as a student. At the joking suggestion of the bride, she joins our hero in his work upon his *magnum opus* at the library —"the spell" begins to work, and of course produces the complications that go to make a romantic story. But now mark the effect the working out of the plot had upon the author! By the time the story was written, it bore no resemblance whatever to my original plot. The characters had taken on enough life and individuality to seize things into their own hands, and run away with the story. My ideal hero, under the influence of his environment, behaved badly indeed, and my early admiration distinctly turned to dislike; my butterfly heroine proved herself a really wonderful woman, much more competent than the hero himself to carry out his carefully defined ideas; and it was she who made the story what it was!

I have gone into this experience in detail, because so many readers of books have the idea that a story, when completed, has carefully followed the blueprint made by its author at the beginning. Any story that does that is easily recognizable by the creaking of its mechanics. Characters must be dynamic, not static. They must have so come to life in the author's mind that, when skilfully guided along the general line of the plot, they create their own situations and dialogue. Any character in a story that remains stationary is a dead weight that slows down the action and injures the story. No reader realizes how many dismal hours authors have to devote to rewriting their *MSS*, in order to cut out some character in the cast which has absolutely refused to move!

* * *

There was another happening in connection with the writing of this novel, which I have never been able to explain. My story starts with the young bridal couple taking a walk from their villa in Settignano to the Piazza of San Domenico, selecting the old via della Piazzola—a picturesque footpath traversed centuries before by Sacchetti and Boccaccio and their merry followers. It was a climb my wife and I knew well and loved, hedged in as it was by stone walls, above which the tall ilexes and cypresses lifted their heads. At a certain point in this walk, I had the couple stop before a Latin inscription cut in the boundary wall. The heroine laughingly challenges her intellectual husband to put his knowledge to a practical test. He accepts gladly, translating the Latin legend: "From this spot Florence and Fiesole, mother and daughter, are equi-distant."

When my old Tuscan friend, Dr. Guido Biagi, returned my *MSS* to me after reading it carefully, he remarked: "What a clever conceit of yours to have that ancient Latin inscription on the old boundary wall!"

"Conceit?" I echoed. "That isn't conceit, is it?"

"How should I know?" he replied smiling. "I never heard of it before!"

I regarded him with utter amazement. One of us must have become subject to "the spell"—but which! "But—" I stammered, "it was from you that I got the idea. You told me about it yourself." He shook his head incredulously. "I would have known," he said with an air of finality; "but it is a clever bit of fiction. Don't change it."

* * *

I was not only puzzled by the whole affair, but actually troubled by it. Was the idea really a figment of my imagination, or had someone actually told me—and, if not Dr. Biagi, then who was it? The next day my wife and I set out to explore this same walk. When we reached the spot where I had stopped my fictional characters, we both poked around in earnest. There were strange signs and symbols scratched in the old plaster—an atavistic survival of Etruscan symbolism—but no Latin inscription! Then we climbed a bit higher, and paused at a point where another road formed a fork in the via della Piazzola. There was a villa in the fork, set back from the wall, showing signs of neglect. Pasted on the walls were great placards announcing an auction sale of the property. The tip of my wife's parasol lifted one corner of the placard. There were Latin letters beneath! Regardless of legal consequences, we tore away enough to disclose—not the whole of the inscription, for time had destroyed a part—but the letters MATRE ET FILIA EQUEDISTO!

We photographed our discovery, and returned to Florence in triumph. Biagi was greatly excited, and took us next day to the headquarters of the Society for the Preservation of Florentine Monuments. No one there had ever heard of the inscription, and relieved Biagi's embarrassment by declaring that there was no mention made of it in any guidebook.

The next time we visited Florence, two years later, the inscription was covered by a protecting glass and suitably marked by the seal of the Society. But not even that tells me whence came the information on which I based the "conceit"!

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

But Papa Shook His Head

DURING MOST OF the young Macaulay's childhood and youth the family lived at Clapham, a suburb of London. Tom was a remarkable child. When only three, he was able to read serious books, lying on a rug before the fire with a slice of bread and butter in his hand. . . . For all this precociousness, he appears to have been a perfectly natural and unspoiled little fellow, with a healthy liking for outdoor excursions. He was strictly brought up; but with the strictness was mingled all that was kind and thoughtful, so that his childhood was very happy. His literary tastes appeared early. One of his exploits, at the age of eight years, was to write a paper pointing out to the people of Travancore (India) the advantages of Christianity. He also wrote parts of two heroic poems in the style of Scott's *Marmion*. These childish effusions, of course, are unimportant except as showing a strong literary tendency which afterwards was abundantly fulfilled.

At the age of twelve he was sent to a small school near Cambridge. His home letters at this time reveal him as a bright little boy with an advanced taste for books. One of them may be quoted. . . .

My dear Mama: I must confess that I have been a little disappointed in not receiving a letter from home today. I hope, however, for one tomorrow. My spirits were far more depressed by leaving home than they were last half-year. . . . Tell me in your next, expressly, if you can, whether or no there is any likelihood of my coming home before the holidays. If I could gain Papa's leave, I should select my birthday on October 25 as the time which I should wish to spend at that home which absence makes still dearer to me. I think I see you sitting by Papa just after his dinner, reading my letter, and turning to him, with an inquisitive glance, at the end of the paragraph. I think, too, I see his expressive shake of the head at it. Oh, may I be mistaken! You cannot conceive what an alteration a favorable answer would produce in me. If your approbation of my request depends upon my advancing in study, I will work like a cart-horse. Pray do not fail to write speedily.

Your dutiful and affectionate son,
T. B. Macaulay

But Papa shook his head, and his little son did not return before the holidays.

During the latter part of his school career he began to develop those remarkable powers of memory which never failed him throughout his life. He had the capacity of taking in, almost at a glance, the contents of a printed page. He once said—and there seems no reason to doubt that it was true—that if, by some catastrophe, all copies of *Paradise Lost* and *The Pilgrim's Progress* were destroyed, he could reproduce them from memory. . . . With such a memory, with an insatiable curiosity and a vast range of reading, it is not surprising that his works are filled with literary and historical allusions drawn from an immense variety of sources. — From "Thomas Babington Macaulay," by A. B. DE MILLE, in his edition of Macaulay's "Essay on Lord Clive." (Boston: Allyn and Bacon.)

Since Then, I Have Collected Augusts

IT IS AUGUST today and there are only four more weeks before I must begin to commute to New York and perform various complicated actions designed to earn the money that enables me to live on the Mountain.

Though few seem to know it, and though I didn't know it myself for many years, August is the most beautiful of the twelve beautiful daughters of the year. Its light has a shining, caressing, affectionate quality and falls softly on leaves at the height of their luxuriant growth. . . .

I remember the day when I first saw the beauty of August. I was in my thirties and the place was a not particularly beautiful Connecticut beach. We were reluctantly leaving the sea and the sand and going across a furzy meadow to our car when I perceived the shining softness of the August light and the necromancy it worked on every slightest object it touched.

I took my new awareness all the way home across Connecticut and Putnam and Westchester and the Hudson to Nyack and it has never deserted me. Since then I have collected Augusts, the Augusts of Maine, the Augusts of the White Mountains and the Green Mountains and the Catskills, none of them to be dismissed in a sentence or a paragraph, but deserving chapters to themselves.

They all have certain qualities in common. In August life waits. The rapid tide of growth that has surged in upon us since April, has calmed down now to a gentle lapping on the shore. . . . Day after day there is calm air and the shining, caressing, backward-looking sun, and no sound but the lazy droning of the insects.

As for me, I regard with distaste any activity that keeps me from noting every waking minute of the day. — From "The Mountain," by ALICE BEAL PARSONS. (New York: Dutton.)

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words: "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5—thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

ALFRED PITTMAN
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One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request

U. S. Building Guam Into Fortress and Springboard Against Japan

Cultural-Relations Job: How U.S. Aids Aid U.S.

Division established in 1938 by State Department—Attention concentrated in New World, with Spain and Turkey only exceptions—Attachés reach both rich and poor, sometimes using movies.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With 22 such officials now attached to American embassies and legations abroad, the cultural-relations officer has become a real factor in better international relations.

He serves as liaison with cultural institutes. He is the person to whom students make inquiry about university fellowships. He is approached by university presidents who desire American professors. Teachers turn to him for advice on the teaching of English as a foreign language.

It is the cultural relations attaché who recommends most of the leaders who come to the United States on travel grants. The attaché is asked by local groups to make speeches, write articles, and to correct manuscripts on almost all phases of life in the United States.

Established in 1938

When the division of cultural relations was established in the State Department in 1938, special circumstances in relations between the United States and other American republics led to a concentration of attention within the western hemisphere. The only appointment of cultural relations officers outside the western hemisphere to date have been in Spain and Turkey.

About half of America's far-flung cultural relations officers were college professors before their appointment. Among the attachés there also are a literary critic, a magazine editor, an archaeologist, several historians, and a motion-picture producer.

Activities of the cultural-relations attachés are diverse and reach all classes. The attaché in Nicaragua took a portable motion-picture projector into the interior late in 1943 and held showings in the public squares of small towns. He attracted 7,500 people, many of whom never had seen a motion picture.

Lectures in Argentina

An entirely different class was reached by the attaché in Argentina who, on a two-weeks trip into Uruguay, lectured before the Faculty of Economic Sciences, the Faculty of Law and over a national hookup.

A summary of the cultural-cooperation program from 1938 through 1943 has just been published by Haldore Hanson for the State Department.

Activiteis supervised directly by the Department have included travel and study grants: the exchange of professors and books; assistance to United States cultural centers such as libraries, institutes, and schools, and distribution of informal motion pictures.

Other Government agencies have participated in co-operative projects in the neighboring republics.

Program With China

In November, 1941, the Secretary of State informed the President that the initiation of a program with China was a matter of immediate concern, since such a program could effectively undergird Chinese natural scientific and cultural activities during the period of national resistance and build a closer understanding between China and the United States.

This program begun in January, 1942, included the sending of American technical experts requested by the Chinese Government, the exchange of professors, the awarding of study grants to Chinese students in the United States, and the sending in microfilm of technical and scholarly journals requested by Chinese universities.

The program was extended to the Near East in July, 1943.

Accomplishments Detailed

Among the accomplishments of the Division of Cultural Relations detailed by Mr. Hanson are:

Aid to private programs for student exchange, plus participation in a two-way exchange with Latin-American countries under the 1936 convention for the promotion of inter-American cultural relations. To the end of 1943, the United States had received 63 convention students and had sent abroad 29 American students. Students aided by travel or maintenance grants had increased to 234 in 1943-44. They were studying in more than 100 different colleges and universities in the United States.

A survey of students receiving State Department aid at the close of 1943 showed the largest number studying medical or dental sciences. Other subjects which attracted considerable numbers were agricultural sciences, the social sciences, the natural sciences, and engineering.

Aid to Chinese Students

Out of 1,500 Chinese students isolated in the United States at the outbreak of the Pacific war, more than 350 have received financial assistance from the United States Government.

Under a travel-grant program for Western Hemisphere leaders, initiated in July, 1940, approximately 250 visitors from the other American republics were brought into the United States between July, 1940, and the close of 1943. About 25 leaders of thought and opinion in the United States have received grants to visit the other American republics.

To the close of 1943, 21 American experts had been appointed by the Department of State for service in China, including specialists in agriculture, communications, co-operatives, engineering education, industrial engineering, public information, and public health.

Agriculture experts included Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, assistant chief of the Soil Conservation Service, who made inspection trips through western China with a staff of eight Chinese; photographing evidence of soil erosion and conducting a number of public demonstrations to show how contour plowing and reforestation would save the land and augment the food supply.

Potato Experiments

The Chinese Government invested $2,000,000 of Chinese currency in potato experiments conducted by Dr. Theodore P. Dykstra of Beltsville, Md.

Financial aid was extended to 22 cultural institutes in South America. There are educational clubs with English classes open to the public, substantial libraries, collections of recorded music, and auditoriums for lectures and films.

Grants-in-aid were extented to nine American schools in Latin America, sponsored neither by religious organizations nor by industrial corporations. In 1943, the Department of State also extended a grant-in-aid to the Near East College Association in New York, for carrying out, through six Near East colleges, special projects in education, health, engineering, and agriculture.

More than 1,000,000 pages of printed materials were flown to China on microfilm before the end of 1943 and this service recently was extended to the Near East.

Film Exhibits

At the end of 1943, exhibits of 16-millimeter educational films were being shown in 42 countries to more than 2,000,000 persons a month. The films cover a variety of subjects, including military activities, engineering, agriculture, public health, mapmaking, sports, travel, and industry.

The films are shown in schools and universities, in hospitals and prisons, on foreign warships, in foreign army camps, in public auditoriums and in village squares high up in the Andes or in the foothills of the Himalayas.

These mass audiences are able to obtain from films a story of the United States which cannot be told in any other way. Books are limited to those who can read. Radio programs reach only those who have access to a receiving set, but the motion picture exhibited in a public place can reach all social classes.

Report on India Asked of Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Asserting that conditions in India affect our war with Japan, Senator Albert Chandler (D) of Kentucky, yesterday called for a "full report" from President Roosevelt on the Indian situation.

Senator Chandler brought up the subject in telling the Senate that the British Government had requested the recall of William Phillips as political advisor to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower because Mr. Phillips had criticized British policy in India.

Mr. Phillips made the criticism, Senator Chandler said, in a report to President Roosevelt while serving as the President's personal representative in India.

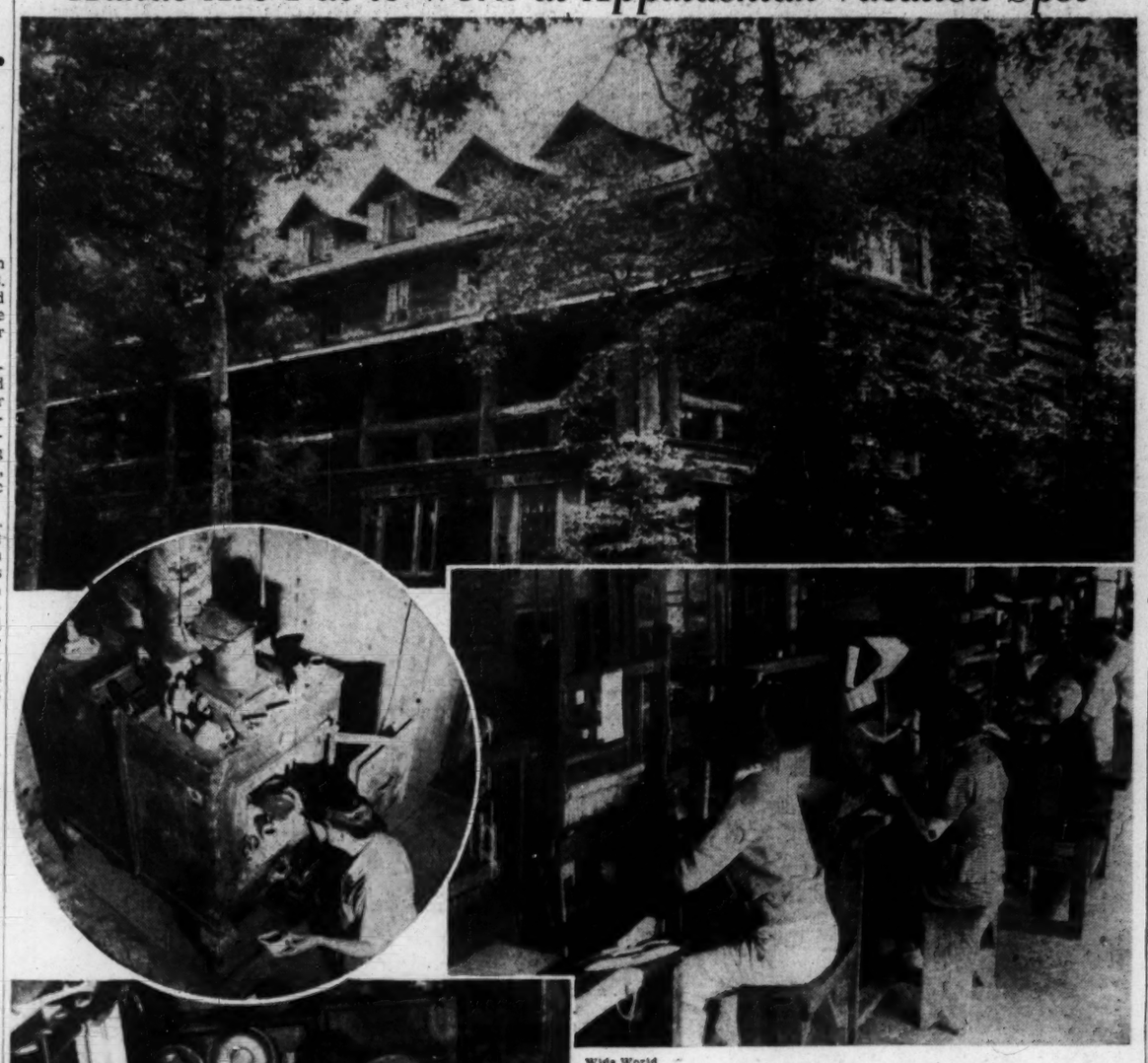
Both the State Department and the British denied that the British Government had asked for Mr. Phillips' recall. A State Department spokesman asserted Mr. Phillips was returning from London because of personal reasons.

Liberals Win Again In New Brunswick

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Liberal Party was in New Brunswick's legislative saddle for another five-year term today as the result of a general election. Government candidates obtained a majority of the Legislature's voting power for the third time in the last nine years.

The Government Party under Premier J. B. McNair outscored the Progressive Conservatives and flattened the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation's first major try for seats in the New Brunswick House. It elected 36 candidates against 12 Progressive Conservatives to the 48-seat House. The C. C. F. failed to gain election for any of the 41 contestants it put into the field.

Hands Are Put to Work at Appalachian Vacation Spot



Wide World

Weavers . . . Smiths . . . Potters

"Rest is not quitting the busy career; Rest is the fitting of self to one's sphere." These words by John Sullivan Dwight convey the thought behind the Edward F. Frost craft house at Penland, N. C. Here each summer is a small army of city folk who travel far back into the Blue Ridges to learn mountain crafts. Top: The log cabin in which activities are centered. Left center: H. P. Greenwal, Spanish-language teacher of Kalamazoo, Mich., takes glazed and baked pottery products from the kiln at Penland, where he is "majoring" in pottery. Like many other Penland students, Mr. Greenwal finds working with his hands a restful and welcome diversion from mental work. Right center: Students busily weave on looms built in the school's own workshop. Bottom: A class in metal crafts works under the direction of Clifford L. Simms, instructor in industrial art in the Kansas City, Mo., public schools. Students making their own rings often face and polish local gems found in mica or feldspar mines. Many students return year after year.

Earlier Date Seen For Japan's Defeat

MONTREAL, Aug. 29 (AP)—Admiral of the Fleet Lord Keyes said yesterday he believed the European war would be ended by early winter and that the Japanese campaign would end "much sooner than some people think."

The British Admiral, hero of the blocking of Zeebrugge in World War I, addressed the Canadian Club.

Minorities: Key Problem in Tolerance

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... ***By Homer Metz***

The News:

LONDON, Aug. 29—Some exiled Poles here are reported to look askance at the Soviet proposal to extend Poland's frontiers westward because of the minorities problems it would entail. They say that if its present eastern territories are annexed by Russia, Poland would have a population of 23,000,000 and would have to absorb areas which now include more than 10,000,000 Germans.

The Future:

When six persons try to control 60, you have one side of the ubiquitous minorities problem. When 60 try to deprive six of political, cultural, or economic prerogatives, you have the other side.

Both sides are wrong, of course.

It was Lincoln who pointed out that "the rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism, in some form, is all that is left."

And it was Jefferson who warned that a minority should possess equal rights with the majority in the eyes of the law and that "to deny such rights is oppression."

Vital Safeguards

In the ideal state or world order, majorities and minorities would pursue their destinies side by side in mutual tolerance and respect. Whether such a greatly-to-be-desired condition of affairs can be achieved in our time is a debatable, if not an academic, point. But one thing is essential: The future must eliminate the more glaring injustices in the minorities question and must hedge it about with safeguards so that it never again can endanger world peace.

In other words, the victorous United Nations must strike a just and practical balance between democratic practices and morality and the rights and privileges accorded to minority factions which are potential threats to the existing order.

For example, how can a peaceful international society be maintained if groups such as Hitler's "fifth columns" are allowed an unlimited right to self-determination and secession under the stimulus or pretense of ideological, nationalistic, or economic aspiration?

Limits to 'Rights'

As Joseph S. Roucek, Chairman of the Department of Political Science at Hofstra College, has said, "If we have learned anything from Hitler's psychological warfare, it is the principle that there are limits to the possible demands of a minority, especially when the cry of minority rights is utilized for political purposes dangerous to the interests of the established state."

In his march from the occupation of the Rhineland to the domination of all Europe, Hitler manipulated the Continent's minorities in the most ruthless and diabolically skillful employment of the divide-et-impera principle the world has seen.

No type of prejudice was excluded from his Machiavellian patterns—racial, economic, political, or religious.

First, of course, he organized the "Germanic" groups outside the Reich and turned them against the states of which they were a part. But with amoral impartiality, he also "saved" the Poles from the Czechs, "rescued" the Ukrainians from the Russians, "reclaimed" the Slovaks from the Czechs, "protected" the Croats from the Serbs, and "championed" the Hungarians against the Romanians, to cite only a few cases.

Huge Task

It would be idle to deny that it is going to be prodigiously difficult either to eliminate the dynamite from the minorities problem or to reduce its inherent injustices.

Yet if the postwar world is to achieve a lasting peace, it must make it impossible for future Hitlers to woo for their own ends the bewildering number of ethnic, ideological, and religious minorities that will continue to exist in Europe, especially in the east. (In 1939, it was estimated that Eastern Europe alone contained more than 20 distinct groups or peoples of different origin and variegated races, languages, cultures, religions, and historical backgrounds).

Incidentally, some observers are pointing out with portentous alarm that Russia already has undertaken to organize German, Austrian, Polish, Czech, and Yugoslav dissidents for its own gain.

Innumerable proposals have been made for solving the minorities problem and still more doubtless will be forthcoming before the peace conference begins.

Population Transfers

One of the most widely publicized calls for the wholesale transfer of populations. While not endorsing it per se, Herbert Hoover and Hugh Gibson in "The Problem of Lasting Peace" ask that consideration be given to such a "heroic" remedy. On the other hand, Viscount Cranborne believes population transfers are "too drastic" and should be employed "only after all other methods are likely to fail or the minority problem is likely seriously to threaten peace."

Edward Hallett Carr thinks, perhaps somewhat cynically, that most, if not all, minority issues should be judged essentially in their relationship to military and economic power.

Prof. Clarence A. Manning of Columbia University would vest in a central commission the actual control of areas where there are large and "vociferous" minorities.

Supra-National Plan

Prof. Gaetano Salvemini of Harvard believes that a supranational board should be entrusted with the safeguarding of minorities in all countries and that all mixed territories should be occupied by a supra-national police force.

Still others maintain that the answer is to consolidate as many minorities and present states as possible in large federal, political and economic units.

It remains to be seen which, if any, of these formulas have practical value. But there is one thing that cannot be gainsaid: No plan or proposal, however ingenious, will succeed unless there is a large degree of mutual understanding and co-operation.

Once-Neglected Isle Hums As Great Base Springs Up

Seabees and Army and Marine engineers rushing construction on defenses in preparation for new and more powerful attacks on Tokyo's homeland—Work not hampered now by lack of funds.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

GUAM, Delayed—With purpose and energy, to make up for the years of delay, Guam is being turned into a great fortress and offensive base of the Western Pacific.

The island for the defense of which Congress begrudged $5,000,000 four years ago is now being built into a modest version of Hawaii's Pearl Harbor. Even the $200,000,000 which the Navy would like to have spent on Guam in 1939 would probably not go very far toward meeting the cost of present improvements.

Today Guam is being developed for offense, not merely for defense. As Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said when he visited this island recently: "At the moment, we are not hampered by lack of appropriations for the development of Guam Harbor (Apra), and you will see it developed as rapidly as the Seabees can do it."

The Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet might have made similar statements about the other facilities on which work is now being rushed. While many battalions of Seabees go about the job of harbor widening and deeping, Marine and Army engineers are speeding work on roads, communications, and airfields.

Triple Base

Admiral Nimitz and other high officials have stressed lately that it is not Guam alone, but the Marianas as a system, which must be considered in measuring the new Allied strength in the far western Pacific. At the Forrestal-King-Halsey press conference in Washington not long ago, it was pointed out that Guam, Tinian, and Saipan give the United States bases aggregating 300 square miles and containing eight airfields and five harbors within 1,500 miles of Japan and the Philippines.

Even though it seems likely Navy officials hoped that enemy ears were listening to this catalogue of offensive facilities, it is not likely they were telling the Japanese all. In other words, this was a conservative summary particularly in the matter of airfields. It is no exaggeration when Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal describes these Marianas as "the key which will unlock the door to Japan, the Philippines and the coast of China."

As an observer during the Guam campaign, I saw how Army, Navy and Marine engineers start in on the job of building even before the fighting is over. This was true of each of the three Marianas islands, just as it has been true of other islands conquered across the Pacific.

Governor of Guam

The other evening, I interviewed Maj. Gen. Henry L. Larsen, U. S. M. C., former Governor of Samoa and now the first island commander of recaptured Guam.

"We're building as well as we know how," said General Larsen. "This island has meant and will mean a lot to our national security. We're not building stuff here that is offensive as a matter of national policy. But everyone knows that right now we're building here to be able to prosecute the war against Japan as effectively as possible."

"What we might have done at our leisure, we are now doing under the pressure of time restrictions," General Larsen continued. "But there is no reason why it shouldn't be done just as well. It has come home to us now that it's not just a theoretical requirement but a practical necessity. No one has any doubt about it now."

Romanians Found in Favor Of Europe Based on Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 29—Most Romanians are strongly in favor of a general European order based on law and not on "spheres of influence," according to Grigore Gafencu, former Romanian Foreign Minister.

Mr. Gafencu, who served his country in Moscow for a considerable period before the Nazi attack on Russia, said here that the small European countries, especially in the Balkans, should not be forced to depend upon the large states for support and security, but should feel independent and safe because of a general respect for law.

"This is not just a pious wish, but a real political possibility," Mr. Gafencu said. "A general legal order is in the interest of large powers as well as small ones. On the other hand, division of the world into spheres of interests would lead to rivalry and war. The world is too small for spheres of influence."

Fixed Limit on Power

Mr. Gafencu was asked if there would not have to be power to maintain this order.

"Yes, but one must not exaggerate this idea," he said. "In international life an order has always been maintained in the past when it was a natural order, a natural balance which was generally recognized. There must be international power, but it must support the legal order and not a legalized division of booty.

"There must be international power or law to limit expansion of great powers as it is to their own interests well as those of their neighbors that they should have a fixed limit."

Most of the leading men in Romania are adhering to this conception of European order," according to Mr. Galencu. He added, however, that all Romanian leaders see the necessity of coming to an agreement with Russia. Their differences on this subject are all minor, some being for direct action, some for action via Anglo-Saxons, some showing more fear, some less. And some believe this war will followed by a war between east and west. "But there will not, there must not, be such a conflict," Mr. Gafencu said. "We are here to reconcile, that is our international duty."

Freedom for Jews

Mr. Gafencu declared that the Jews would have nothing to fear in the postwar Romania.

"The first thing we must do for the Jews is to right the wrongs that have been done them and re-establish justice," Mr. Gafencu said. "Romanian Jews were treated unjustly due to Iron Guard and German pressure, but as German pressure got weaker with increasing defeats, even the Antonescu Government under pressure of public opinion became less unjust.

"Most of the recent measures of the Antonescu Government were to help the Jews from Hungary to Palestine, give ships for Jewish children, help Jews out of the Ukraine Transnistria. This has been recognized by the Red Cross.

"But a Democratic postwar Romania must return to the old democratic tradition with full tolerance and equality of Jews as citizens, especially in economic questions. Romania is a country with very many Jews. Many of them remained good patriots who worked for Romanian interests despite unjust measures."

World Basis Needed

Mr. Gafencu said, however that the Jewish population might continue to constitute a social problem in Romania as the country's economy was largely in their hands. This, he added, might result in some conflicts between them and the ex-peasant class who seek to get into economic life.

"The Jewish question cannot be solved on a national basis, but must be examined on an international basis," Mr. Gafencu declared. "Nations must have courage for an international solution so that solution of this difficult problem is not again attempted under pressure of passions such as disgraced Romania. One cannot solve it without again studying the question of Palestine thoroughly."

A vital question for Romanian democracy will be the country's relations with its neighbor, Russia, Mr. Gafencu pointed out.

Basis of Neighborliness

"It is a fact that a nation always fears its neighbors more than a distant country," he said. "This is even worse when the neighbor doesn't have the same political and social regime."

Hence one can say that up until recently Romania had more confidence in the Western Powers than in Russia and feared its large and different neighbor.

"I believe this attitude must be overcome. Romania must try to establish friendly relations with Russia and mutual confidence by itself.

"I am convinced that this is possible. Romania must not regard Anglo-Saxons as intermediaries, but on the contrary Romania must try to be a bridge or link between the East and West, a force for harmony. In such mission Romania can justify its own existence and serve itself and its neighbors."

Used-Car Price Ceilings Face Probe by Congress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Plans for a congressional inquiry into the Office of Price Administration's order fixing ceiling prices on used automobiles have been disclosed by Senators Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee and Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska of the Senate's Small Business Committee.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	554,300
1944 volume to date	178,196,395
1943 volume to date	211,111,436

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	54.8	Prev. day	54.9
Month ago	54.7	Year ago	49.2
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	62¼a	62¼a	62¼a	— ⅛a
ACF-Brill Motor	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Adams Exp .15e	3	12¼a	12	12	
Addressog-Mult 1	9	21⅞	21¼	21¼	—1¼
Air Reduction 1a	3	41	41	41	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	4	6¾a	6⅝a	6¾a	
Allegheny Corp	25	2⅝	2½	2½	
Allegheny pf	5	29⅞a	29¾a	29¾a	+ ⅛a
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	1	27⅜a	27⅜a	27⅜a	— ⅛a
Allen Indust 2¼g	2	14⅞a	14⅞a	14⅞a	— ⅛a
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	150	149	150	
Allied Mills 2e	20	31⅛a	30	31	+ ⅝a
Allied Strs 1	2	20¼a	20¼a	20¼a	— ⅛a
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	5	37⅞a	37¾a	37⅞a	+ ⅛a
Amal Leather	1	3⅝a	3⅝a	3⅝a	— ⅛a
Alpha P Cem ¾e	1	22	22	22	
Amerada Pet 3	1	104¾a	104¾a	104¾a	—1¼a
Am AgChDel 1.20	4	29⅞a	29⅞a	29⅞a	+ ⅛a
Am Airlines 1¾ao	6	77	77	77	—1¼a
Am Bank Note .80	3	22	22	22	
Am Bosch ½e	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛a
Am Brake Sh ¾e	1	45¼a	45¼a	45¼a	
Am Cable & Rad	73	12⅜	12¼a	12⅜a	
Am Can 3	1	91¾a	91¾a	91¾a	
Am Car & F 2½e	2	40⅜a	40⅜a	40⅜a	— ⅜a
Am C & F pf 5¾e	1	81	81	81	— ⅜a
Am Chain & C 2	4	26¾a	26¾a	26¾a	
Am Chicle 4a	50	119	118¾a	118¾a	—1⅜a
Am Crystal Sugar	3	17⅛a	17	17⅛a	+ ⅛a
Am Crys S pf 6	10	103¾a	103¾a	103¾a	
Am Distil	5	23¾a	23¾a	23½a	+ ⅛a
Am Encaus Tiling	2	4¼a	4	4	— ⅛a
Am Export L 2	1	26¾a	26¾a	26¾a	+ ⅜a
Am & For Pow	1	4	4	4	
Am&FPS6pf 4½ak	2	87	86	86	—1½a
Am&FPS7pf53¼ak	5	95¼a	95	95	+ ¼a
Am&FP 2pf	5	21⅜a	21⅛a	21⅛a	
Am Haw SS 1¾e	1	26	26	26	+1
Am Hide & Leath	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜a	
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	72⅞	72¾	72¾a	+1⅛a
Am Ice	7	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛a
Am Ice pf 1¾e	2	77	76¾a	77	+1
Am Locomotive¼e	15	19¾a	19⅜a	19¾a	
Am Locom pf 7	2	91¾a	91½a	91½a	—1½a
Am M&Fdy .80	•1	16½a	16¼a	16½a	+ ⅛a
Am M&Met ¼e	6	11⅛a	10⅞a	11⅛a	+ ¼a
AmNewsCo 1.80	1120	38	37½a	38	+ ½a
Am Pow & Lt	7	3⅛a	3	3⅛a	
Am P&L $6 pf	29	59	58¾a	58¾a	
Am P&L $5 pf	47	51¾a	5	51	+ ⅝a
Am Rad&St S .50e	50	12⅛a	12¼a	12⅛a	
Am R Mill .60e	7	15¾a	15¼a	15⅜a	
Am R Mpf 4½a	160	73¾a	73¼a	73¾a	— ⅜a
Am Seating	3	17⅛a	17⅛a	17⅛a	
Am Sh Bldg 2e	50	29¾a	29¾a	29¾a	+ ⅛a
Am Smelt & R 2	3	39⅞a	39¾a	39¾a	— ⅛a
Am Smelt&Rpf7	40	158	156½a	156½a	—1½a
Am Stl Fdrs 2	13	26	25⅞	25⅞a	— ⅛a
Am Stores 1	1	18	18	18	— ⅛a
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	47⅞a	47	47⅞a	+ ⅞a
Am Sugar pf 7	1	127	127	127	+ ⅞a
Am Tel & Tel 9	14	164	163⅞a	164	
Am Tobacco 3a	2	71½a	71⅜a	71½a	— ⅛a
Am Tob B 3a	5	73	72¾a	73	+ ⅛a
Am Tob pf 6	60	148¾a	148½a	148½a	— ⅛a
Am Type Fdrs ⅛e	8	12⅞a	12⅞a	12⅞a	+ ⅛a
Am Viscose 1¼e	1	44½a	44½a	44½a	+ ⅛a
Am Viscose pf 5	1	119	119	119	— ⅛a
Am Wat Wks	37	9¾a	9⅝a	9⅝a	
Am Woolen	5	8¼a	8⅛a	8¼a	+ ⅛a
A Zinc L & S	5	5	4⅞	4⅞a	
AnacondaCop 1¾e	31	27	26⅞a	27	+ ⅛a
AnaconW&C¼e	1	41	31	31	— ⅜a
Arch-Dan-M 2e	2	51	51	51	— ⅛a
Armour & Co	9	6	5⅞	6	
Armour pr pf 6k	3	92⅜	92¼a	92⅜a	+ ⅛a
Arnold Const ½	1	11⅛a	11⅛a	11⅛a	— ⅜a
Artloom Corp .30e	4	11⅝a	11½a	11⅝a	
Assd DryGoods¾e	5	16⅞a	16⅞a	16⅞a	+ ⅛a
Assd D Gds1pf6	30	106½a	106½a	106½a	+1½a
Assd DGd 2 pf7	230	99	98½a	99	—1
Atch T&SF 4½e	6	66½a	66¼a	66⅜a	
Atch T & S pf 5	5	93	92½a	92½a	— ½a
Atl G&Win pf2½e	3	60	60	60	
Atl Refining 1e	5	70	29⅞a	29⅞a	— ⅛a
Atl Ref pf 4	63	113	112	112	—1⅛a
Atlas Corp 1.20	10	14¼a	14⅛a	14⅛a	— ⅛a
AtlasPowd 2¼e	70	59	58½a	59	+ ⅛a
Aust N pr A3¾k	20	73	73	73	— ½a
Aviation Corp .10e	18	4⅞	4¾a	4¾a	— ⅛a
Baldwin Loco ct ¾ae	12	22⅞	22⅝a	22¾a	+ ¼a
Balt & Ohio	11	8¼a	8⅛a	8¼a	
Balt & Ohio pf	2	15⅞a	15¾a	15¾a	
Bangor & Ar	1	10¼a	10¼a	10¾a	
Bang&A pf6¼ak	1	64	64	64	+1
Barber Asph	9	23⅞	23¾a	24¼a	— ⅛a
Barker pf 2¾a	77	52	52	52	
Barnsdall Oil .60	13	15¾a	15⅜a	15⅜a	
Bath Ir Wks 3e	2	15⅞a	15¼a	15⅞a	— ⅛a
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	30	30	30	
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	3	34	33½a	34	— ¼a
Belding-Hem .80	4	11¾a	11¾a	11⅞a	+ ⅛a
Bell Airc 1e	2	11¾a	11⅝a	11⅝a	+ ¼a
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	14	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	
Benef Ind Ln .60e	3	19⅞a	19⅝	19⅞a	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛a
Best Foods 1e	7	19¼a	19⅛a	19⅛a	
Beth Steel 4½e	5	61⅞	61½	61½	+ ¼a
Bigelow-Sanf1¾e	2	49½	49⅜	49½	+ ⅛a
Black&Decker 1.60a	15	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛a
Blaw-Knox .50e	11	10¾a	10½	10¾a	+ ¼a
Boeing Airplane 1e	9	14	13⅞	14	
Bond Strs 2	2	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛a
BohmAl&Br 1¼e	2	50	49⅞	50	+ ⅛a
Bon Ami A 4	4	94⅞	94¾	94⅞	
Borden Co 1.20e	4	32⅜	32¼a	32¼a	— ⅛a
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	39¾a	39¼a	39¾a	+ ¼a
Boston & Maine	2	5⅛a	5⅛a	5⅛a	— ⅛a
Braniff Airw .60	44	21⅜a	20¾a	21	— ⅛a
Bridgeport Br 1	1	11⅜a	11⅜a	11⅜a	+ ⅛a
Briggs Mfg 2	19	41¾a	41	41¾a	— ⅛a
Briggs & Strat 3	2	49	49	49	+1
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	1	21¼a	21¼a	21¼a	+ ¼a
Brown Shoe 2	1	43	43	43	+1
Brunswick-Bal ¾ae	1	21¾a	21¾a	21¾a	+ ⅜a
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	5	10¾a	10½a	10½a	
Budd Mfg	24	11	10⅝a	11	
Budd Mfg pf	60	199½a	199½a	199½a	
Budd MfgS5pf5	150	69	68½a	68½a	+ ½a
Budd Wheel 1¼e	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛a
BuffaloForge1.35e	2	19⅜a	19⅛a	19⅝a	+ ⅜a
Bulova Watch 2	4	40½a	39½a	40	+ ⅞a
Bullard Co 1½e	1	17⅞a	17⅞a	17⅞a	— ⅛a
BurrAddMach .55e	10	14⅞a	14⅜a	14⅞a	— ⅛a
Bush Term ¼ae	2	6⅛a	6⅛a	6⅛a	+ ⅛a
Butler Bros .45e	6	11¼a	11⅛a	11¼a	— ⅛a
Butler Br pf 1¾a	4	31	31	31	+ ½a
Butte C & Z ¼ag	2	3⅛	3⅛a	3⅛a	
Byers Am pf 7	60	81½a	81	81½a	+ ½a
Calif Pack 1½a	3	29	29	29	+ ¼a
Calif P pf 2½a	150	56	56	56	+1
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛a	1⅛a	1⅛a	
Calumet&Hec .40a	15	6⅝a	6½a	6½a	
Campbell Wy ½ae	3	20½a	20¼a	20¼a	— ⅛a
Can DryGAle ¾ae	2	30	29½a	30	+ ¼a
Canad Pacific ½ae	13	10⅛a	10	10	
Cans C & O 5	130	111½a	111⅛a	111⅛a	— ⅛a
Case Jl Co ¾ae	17	36½a	36	36½a	— ½a
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	50	49½a	49½a	— ½a
Celanese Cp 3-70f	2	36⅞a	36	36	— ⅛a
Celanese 7 pf 7	10	122½a	122½a	122½a	+ ½a
Celanese 1stpf4¾	3	102⅛a	102⅛a	102⅛a	
Celotex Corp ½g	7	14⅛a	14	14	— ⅛a
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	21⅞a	21⅞a	21⅞a	
Cent Foundry	3	4¼a	4⅛a	4¼a	
Cent VioletaS1¼ae	5	25¼a	25	25¾a	+1⅛a
CenturyRibM .10e	4	11⅜a	11¼a	11¼a	+ ⅛a
Cerro de Pas 2¼ae	3	33¼a	33⅛a	33¼a	+ ⅛a
Certain-teed Prod	264	6½	6¼a	6⅜a	+ ⅛a
Certain-teedpf	940	106½a	102	104½a	+3½a
Champ P&F pf6	30	112¾a	112¾a	112¾a	+ ¾a
Checker Cab	3	42	41⅝a	42	+ ¼a
Ches & Ohio 3	14	47	46⅞a	47	+ ⅛a
Chi & E III A 1e	2	15¼a	5¼a	15¼a	+ ⅛a
Chi Grt West	3	5¾a	5¾a	5¾a	
Chi Grt Wpf 1¾ak	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛a
Chi & No West	11	24¾a	24½	24½	— ¼a
Chi&NW pf .15e	25	62¼a	61¾a	62	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	4	19¾a	19⅛a	19¾a	
Childs Co	4	3	3	3	— ⅛a
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	1	92½	92½	92½	— ¼a
Chry CC&SL pf5	20	88	88	88	
Chty I&P 2.10	1	23	23	23	— ⅛a
City Invest	50	74	73	74	+2½a
Clev E I pf 4½a	115	114¼a	114¼a	114¼a	— ¼a
Clev Gr B 1¼e	4	45⅛a	45	45⅛a	— ⅜a
Clev G B pf 5	108	108	108	108	+1½a
ClimaxMolybl.20a	2	33½a	33¼a	33¼a	
Cluett Peab 1e	4	38	37¾a	38	— ¼a
Cluett Pea pf 7	10	148½a	148½a	148½a	
Coca-Cola 3a	2	137	137	137	— ½a
Coca-Cola A 3	10	62¾a	62¾a	62¾a	— ¼a
Colgate-Palm ¾ae	1	29⅛a	29¼a	29⅛a	— ⅛a
Collins & Aik ¾ae	3	36⅜a	35⅞a	36⅜a	+ ⅜a
Col & South	80	19	19	19	
ColBr'casta 1.20e	7	32¼a	32¼a	32¼a	+ ¼a
Colum G&E .10e	21	4⅝a	4⅜a	4⅜a	— ⅛a
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	84	83¾a	83¾a	— ¼a
Col G&E 5 pf5	10	77	77	77	+1
Colum Pict ⅓ae	1	19¼a	19¼a	19¼a	— ⅛a
Colum P pf 2¾a	4	44	44	44	— ½a
Coml Credit 2	6	41⅝a	41½a	41⅝a	+ ⅛a
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	12	47¾a	47	47¼a	
Coml Solvents .30e	9	16⅝a	16½a	16½a	— ⅛a
Com Ed 1.40	13	28	27⅞a	28	+ ⅛a
Com wlth&South	72	1⅛a	1	1	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Com & So pf 3¾k	3	87¼a	87	87	— ⅛a
Consoleum-Nairn 1	3	27⅞a	27	27⅞a	+ ¼a
Consol Cigar 1e	4	27	27	27	
Consol Cigpf4¾a	60	98	97¾a	98	+ ¼a
Cons Copper .20g	56	3¼	3⅛	3⅛a	— ⅛a
Cons Edison 1.60	21	24⅝a	24⅜a	24⅜a	— ⅛a
Cons Edis pf 5	3	107	1	6¾a	1.67⅛a	— ⅛a
Cons Film pf ¾ak	3	23½a	23¼a	23⅜a	+ ⅛a
Cons Laund .60e	3	12¼a	12⅛a	12⅛a	— ¼a
Cons Nat Gas 1a	4	32¼a	32	32	
Cons RR Cuba pf	7	14⅝a	14¼a	14⅝a	+ ⅛a
Cons Vultee 1½e	65	14⅛a	13⅞a	13⅞a	
Cons Vul pf 1¾a	8	24	23¾a	23¾a	— ¼a
ConsumP pf4½a	10	110	11	110	+ ¼a
Container Corp¾e	5	26¼a	26⅛a	26⅜a	— ⅛a
Cont Can ¾ae	1	40	40	40	— ¼a
Cont Dia Fib .40e	1	11¾a	11⅝a	11¾a	+ ⅛a
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	47	47	47	— ¼a
Cont Motors .30e	17	7⅞	7¾	7¾a	
Cont Oil Del .90e	17	28	27⅞a	27⅞a	— ⅛a
Cooper-Bess ⅓e	1	16	16	16	— ⅛a
Cooper Bess pf3	10	43¼a	43¼a	43¼a	— ½a
CopperweldSt .80	8	12½a	12⅜a	12½a	
Corn Exch 2.40	20	50	5.	50	— ⅜a
Corn Prod 2.60	9	59¼a	59	59	— ½a
Cornell-D E .40e	6	21⅞a	21¾a	21⅞a	+ ⅛a
Coty Inc .15e	9	6⅜a	6¼a	6¼a	— ⅛a
Cocv Interna	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Crane Co 1	5	25⅞a	25¾a	25⅞a	— ⅛a
Cream of Wh 1⅓	2	25⅛a	25	25	— ⅛a
Crosley Corp ⅓ae	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛a
Crown Cork pf 2¼a	1	49¾a	49¾	49¾a	+ ⅛a
Crown Zel pf 5	1	101¾a	101¾a	101¾a	— ¾a
Crucible Steel 3g	6	33⅞	33⅜a	33⅞a	+ ¼a
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	78	78	78	— ¼a
Cube R R pf	30	23¾a	23¼	23¼a	+ ¼a
Cuban-A Sug .40e	14	16⅜a	16	16⅛a	+ ⅛a
Cuban-A S pf 7	10	142	142	142	+2
Cunahy Packing	2	25¾a	25¼a	25¼a	— ¼a
Cuneo Press 1½a	3	28¾a	28¾a	28¾a	+ ¼a
Curtis Publishing	46	10⅜a	10⅛a	10⅜a	+ ¼a
Curtis Pub pf5g	100	135	132¾a	135	+4
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	9	54¾a	53¾a	54½a	+1
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	14	5⅜	5¼a	5¼a	— ⅛a
Curtiss-Wr A 1¾e	3	17⅛a	17¼a	17⅜a	+ ¼a
Cutler-Ham .70e	4	26½a	26¼a	26¼a	— ¼a
Davega Stores .30e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛a
Davison Chem 1e	1	14	14	14	+ ¼a
Decca Record 1.20	1	35¼a	35¼a	35½a	
Deere & Co 1e	1	42¾a	42¾a	42¾a	+ ⅛a
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	35¼a	35¼a	35¼a	
Deisel-WemG ¾ae	1	20¼a	20¼a	20¼a	
Del & Hudson	16	34⅞	34¼a	34⅞a	+ ⅛a
Del Lack & West	25	7¾a	7½a	7½a	— ⅛a
Detroit Edi .90e	14	20¾a	20¾a	20¾a	+ ⅛a
Det Hills 4	10	60	60	60	—1
Devoe&Ray A 1	150	40	39¾a	40	+ ½a
Diam Match 1½a	1	31½a	31½a	31½a	— ½a
Diam Match pf1½a	2	40½a	40½a	40½a	— ½a
Diam T Motor 1	2	15¼a	15¼a	15¼a	
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	1	32½a	32¼a	32½a	
Dixie Cup ¾e	3	18	18	18	+ ½a
Dixie C A 2½	10	47	47	47	
Doehler D Cas¾ae	1	40½a	40¼a	40½a	+ ¼a
Dome Mines h1.60	7	23⅞a	23½a	23¾a	
Douglas Airc 5g	2	55¼a	55¼a	55¼a	+1
Dow Chem 3	3	127	127	127	+ ½a
Dow Chem pf 4	2	112¾a	112¾a	112¾a	+ ¼a
Dresser Mfg 1e	12	39¼a	38¾a	38¾a	— ½a
du Pont de N 3¼ae	1	153¾a	153	153¾a	
Durbill Int	9	11¼a	11	11	
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	70	119	119	119	
Eastern Air L	1	39¼a	39½a	39½a	— ¼a
Eastern R M .20e	3	16	16	16	+ ¼a
Eastman Kodak 5	3	167	167	167	+1½a
East Kodak pf6	10	188	188	188	+2
Easton Mfg 3	1	47	47	47	— ¼a
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	22	21¾a	22	+ ¼a
El Auto-Lite 1e	2	44¾a	44¾a	44¾a	— ¼a
Elec Boat 1e	2	11¾a	11⅜a	11¾a	+ ¼a
Elec Aus Ind .08e	3	4⅞	4⅞a	4⅞	
El Power & Lt	14	5⅛a	5	5	— ⅛a
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	1	93	93	93	
El Storage Bat 2	2	45	44½a	45	+ ½a
El Paso N G 2.40	4	24¼a	24	24	
Endic-Johns pf 4	20	106	106	106	+1
Eng Pub Service	40	16⅛a	15¾a	15⅞a	— ¼a
Eng PS $5 pf5	900	101¼a	100¾a	101	+ ⅜a
EPSS5½pf5½a	60	101¾a	101	101¼a	+ ⅜a
Eng PS $6 pf6	100	101	101	101	—2
Erie R R 1⅛e	3	11⅛a	1	11⅛a	+ ⅛a
Erie R R pf 1½e	10	11	10⅞	11	
Erie R R pf A 5	1	55½a	55½	55½a	
Evans Prod ¼ae	1	13¾a	13⅝a	13¾a	— ¼a
EurekaVCleaner⅜e	13	12¾a	12½a	12¾a	+ ⅛a
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	37¼a	37¼a	37¼a	— ½a
Exchange Buf .35e	1	3¾a	3¾a	3¾a	
Fairbanks Morse1a	6	41⅞a	41	41	— ½a
Fajardo Sugar 2	16	25⅞	25⅜a	25¾a	+ ⅛a
Farm Tel & Rad	8	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝a	+ ⅛a
Fed Lt & Trac 1	5	17	17	17	— ¼a
FedMng&Sm 1¾ae	4	21½a	21¼a	21½a	— ⅛a
Fed Mogul .85e	1	21	21	21	+ ½a
Fed MotTruck .40	7	9¾a	9¾	9¾a	
Federat D Strs1¼a	5	27¼a	27¼a	27¼a	
FedDStrs pf4¼a	1	101¼a	101¼a	101¼a	+ ¼a
Ferro Enam ¾ae	2	26½a	26½a	26½a	
Firestone 1¾ae	3	50	49¾a	50	+ ¼a
First Nat Strs 2½a	2	43¼a	43¼a	43¼a	— ¼a
Flintkote .45e	2	23¼a	23¼a	23¼a	— ¼a
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	29½a	29	29	— ½a
Follansbee Stl	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛a
FollansbeeStl pf	50	45¾a	45¾a	45¾a	+ ¼a
Food Fair Strs 1	2	14⅜a	14⅛a	14⅜a	+ ¼a
Food Mach 1.40e	2	60¼a	60¼a	60¾a	— ¼a
Foster Wheeler¼ae	9	22¼a	22	22¼a	+ ⅛a
Francisco Sugar	9	17	16½	16¾a	+ ⅛a
Fremont Sulph 2	5	32¾a	32¼a	32¼a	+ ¼a
Fruehauf T 1.20e	2	41⅜a	41⅜a	41⅜a	+ ⅜a
Gabriel Co ⅛ae	6	6	5⅞a	6	
Gair Robert .20g	6	4⅝a	4½a	4⅝a	+ ⅛a
Gamewell 2¼e	1	41	41	41	
Gar Wood Ind .40	7	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛a
Gaylord Cont ½a	21	20	19½	20	+ ⅛a
Gaylord Cpf2¼a	23	53	53	53	+ ¼a
Gen Am Inv 1g	8	13⅜a	13⅜	13⅜a	— ¼a
GenAmTrans 1¾ae	2	49	49	49	
Gen Baking .45e	3	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞a	+ ¼a
Gen Bronze .30e	4	10	9⅞a	10	+ ¼a
Gen Cable	6	6⅜a	6¼a	6⅜a	+ ⅛a
GenCable pf5½ak	30	99½a	99	99½a	+ ¼a
Gen Cigar 1	4	27⅝a	27½	27⅝a	+ ⅛a
Gen Elec 1.40	21	38¾a	38¼a	38¾a	+ ⅛a
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42	41¾a	41¾a	— ¼a
Gen G & El A	28	3⅜a	3¾a	3⅜a	
Gen G&E cv pf	20	135	135	135	
Gen Mills 4	2	110	110	110	
Gen Motors 2½ae	39	62¼a	61¾a	62¼a	+ ⅞a
Gen Out Adv ½ae	2	11¾a	11¾a	11¾a	+ ¼a
Gen Printink .20e	5	10¾a	10⅝a	10¾a	+ ¼a
Gen Real & Util	14	2¼a	2¼a	2¼a	
Gen Refract .90e	2	23½a	23¼a	23½a	+ ¼a
Gen Shoe ¾ae	2	18¾a	18¼a	18¾a	
GenSCastpf4½ak	110	78¾a	78½a	78¾a	+ ¾a
Gen Tel 1.60	2	25⅝a	25¾a	25⅝a	
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	8	24	23½a	24	+ ¾a
Gillette Saf R .80	6	12¾a	12½a	12½a	+ ⅛a
Gimbel Bros .65e	2	16½a	16¼a	16½a	+ ⅛a
Gimbel Bros S6pf6	1	98	98	98	
Glidden Co .90e	3	24¾a	24¾a	24¾a	+ ⅛a
Gobel Adolf	12	2⅞a	2⅝a	2⅝a	— ⅛a
Goebel Brew .20	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gold&Stk Tel 6	10	123¾a	123¼a	123¼a	+ ¼a
Goodrich BF 1¾ak	6	52	51¾a	52	+ ⅛a
GoodyearT&R1¼e	20	49	48½a	48¾a	
Gotham Hosiery ½ag	21	5⅝	15¼a	5¼a	
Graham-Paige Mot	251	5¼a	4½a	5¼a	+ ⅜a
Grant W T 1.40	3	37¼a	36¾a	37¼a	+ ⅛a
Grant W T pf 1	1	24½a	24½a	24½a	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	6⅛a	16¼a	16⅞a	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	7	78¾a	8¼a	78¾a	
Gt West Sug 1.40e	5	28	27¾a	27¾a	+ ⅛a
Gt W Sug pf 7	10	155¾a	155¾a	155¾a	+ ⅜a
Green H L 2a	3	48¾a	48⅝a	48¾a	+ ⅛a
Greyhound Corp 1	11	22½	22¼	22¼a	— ¼a
Greyhound pf .55	1	11¾a	11¾a	11¾a	
Grum Airc En 1e	12	15¾a	15¼a	15¼a	
Guantan Sugar	10	6⅜a	6	6⅜a	+ ⅜a
Guantan Sug pf	50	171	170	170	+2
Gulf Mob & Ohio	11	1 ⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛a
Gulf M&O pf2½ae	4	52¾a	52¼a	52¼a	— ¼a
Gulf Oil 1a	9	45⅞a	45½a	45¾a	— ¼a
Hack W pf4¼k	50	31	31	31	+ ¼a
Hall (WF) Print 1	5	20¾a	20½a	20¾a	+ ¼a
Hamil Wat pf 6	2	108	108	108	+ ½a
Hanna 4¼ pf	90	106½a	106¼a	106¼a	— ¼a
Harb-Walker 1	1	18¼a	18¼a	18¼a	
Hat Corp AmA¼e	1	8	8	8	
Hayes Indust ½ae	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼a
Hayes Mfg	10	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼a
Hazel-AtlasG15	10	106⅞	1	6⅞a	106⅞a	+ ¼a
Hecht Co .30e	1	21¾a	21¾a	21¾a	+ ⅛a

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Hercules Motor 1	4	23¼a	23¼a	23¼a	
Hires C E 1.20a	1	22¼a	22¼a	22¼a	
Holly Sugar 1	1•	17½a	17½a	17½a	+ ⅛a
Hollander&Son¾ae	4	17⅛a	17	17	
Homestake Min	6	44⅞a	44¾a	44⅞a	— ⅛a
Houd-Hers B ½ae	6	18	17⅝a	17⅝a	— ⅛a
Household Fin 4	2	68¾a	68¾a	68¾a	+ ¼a
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	68	68	68	
Houston Oil 1a	4	11⅝a	11⅝a	11⅝a	+ ⅛a
Hud Bay M&S h2	5	26⅝a	6¾a	26⅝a	+ ⅛a
Hudson Motor .30e	17	16¼a	16	16	
Hupp Motor	62	4⅜a	4	4⅜a	+ ⅛a
Illinois Central	15	16½	16⅜a	16½	+ ¼a
Ill CentralLL 4	30	64	64	64	+ ½a
IndplsPw&Lt .90e	2	18½	18⅜a	18⅜a	— ⅛a
Ind Rayon pf 4½	1	105	105	105	+ ¾a
InspiratCopper ¾ae	4	11¼a	11¼a	11¼a	+ ⅛a
Inland Steel 3e	3	83	83	83	
Interch Corp 1.60	2	37⅜a	37⅜a	37⅜a	— ¾a
Interch-Cp pf 6	80	111⅜a	110⅞a	110⅞a	— ⅛a
Interc

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5⅛	5¾
American Barge Line Co	12¾	13⅜
American Hardware Co	31	33
American Manufacturing	91	94
American Manufac 5 pf	98¾	
American Optical Co	31⅛	32⅛
American Wringer Co	10	10⅜
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	
Appleton Company	34¼	36¼
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	4⅜
Arlington Mills	53½	56½
Art Metal Construction	24⅜	26⅛
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28⅝	30⅜
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅛	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24½	26⅜
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109¾	
Bendix Fine Spinning	9⅞	10⅛
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17⅞	19
Berkshire Fine Spin $3 pf	76¼	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	
Boston Wharf Company	23½	25
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¼	39
Brown Co	1.90	2.220
Brown Co pf	34	36⅜
Campbell A S Co Inc	8	8⅞
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¾	37½
Colfver Insulated Wire Co	16⅛	17⅛
Colonial Stores	21⅝	23⅜
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	46¾	49½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¾	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29½
Draper Corporation	77¾	80¾
Durey Plastic & Chemical	23	26⅛
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17⅛
Eastern Corporation	10⅞	11⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅛	23⅝
Exolon Co	8¾	10⅜
Family Finance Inc	12⅝	13⅝
Family Finance pf A	25½	27⅝
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¼	48¼
Fruit of the Loom	35⅞	38¼
General Fire Extinguisher z	15¼	16⅝
General Machinery	20⅜	21⅞
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅞	9⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	56	59
Graton & Knight Co	9⅛	10⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	89¾	93¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29	31¼
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	60	60
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16½	
Harrington & Richardson	1½	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	5⅛	6¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	34½	37
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅜	22½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅜	18½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	28⅛	31⅛
International Detrola	14⅞	15¾
Keith George E Co	65	
Kendall Company	11⅞	12⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅜	23
Landers Frary & Clark	37	39½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores ¼	107½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅞	7⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	115½	119½
Marathon Paper Mills	27	30¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	63¼	65½
Merck & Co	37	40
Merck & Co 4½s pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	48¾	49
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71	
Metal & Thermit Corp	24⅜	26⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅝	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10½	11⅝
Nashawena Mills	19⅝	21¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	7⅝	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36⅜	39¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	84⅜	88⅜
Nashua Fanufac Co 2nd pf	28⅛	30⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	15	16⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	67⅜	71¾
New England Lime	4¾	8
Nicholson File Company	36¼	38¾
Nonquitt Mills	33	36½
Ohio Finance	10⅛	11⅝
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	4⅜	5⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	0	
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	90½	
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅛	3¾
Richardson Co	48	51
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	36	38
Rochester Telephone	15¼	16⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	36	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	6⅛	
Sanford Mills	43	46⅛
Submarine Signal Co	32¼	34¾
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Time Incorporated	63¾	66¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	3⅛	3½
United Elastic Corp	24¼	26
U S Envelope Company	71¾	76¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	123	128
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	94	97¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	104½	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29¼	31½
Warner & Swasey Co	85	93
Warren Bros Class B	41¾	44¾
Warren Bros Class C	15⅞	17
West Pint Manufacturing	45⅞	48¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅝	11⅞

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51¾	54⅛
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34½	36¼
Agricultural (3a)	75	78½
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	11½	12¾
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	18⅝
American Insur Newark (1.20a)	15⅞	16⅞
American Re-Insurance (2)	53¾	56¾
American Reserve	15⅞	17⅞
American Surety (2½)	56½	59
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅞	7⅜
Bankers&Shippers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	565	615
Camden Fire (1)	20¼	21⅞
Connecticut General Life (1a)	51½	53½
City of New York (1.6)	17⅜	19¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40¼	42⅝
Federal(1.40)	48½	52
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	62	66
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	80½	94½
Firemen's Newark (.4)	11⅞	13
Franklin Fire (1)	24⅜	26⅝
General Reinsurance (2)	49¼	52½

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BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Sept. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15

Alcohol Group Faces Charges Of Price Fixing

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—The government filed a civil complaint in Federal Court today seeking to restrain a group of business concerns and individuals, including the Ford Motor Co., from further alleged violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act through operations in the wood alcohol industry.

The complaint, filed by assistant U. S. Attorney General Irving G Glickfeld, asserted that the defendants control 95 per cent of the wood alcohol produced and sold in the United States.

Named as defendants in addition to the Ford company, which operates the nation's largest wood alcohol distilling plant, were William S. Gray & Co., a New York sales agency; Wood Distillers Corp., a Pennsylvania sales agency; the Wood Chemical Institute, a producers' trade association; 25 wood alcohol producers and 32 officers and employees.

The complaint charged that under a plan developed in 1932 by the Gray Company and the institute virtually every producer in the United States pooled his wood alcohol resources and that sales were permitted only through the Gray company.

Prices, the Government charged, were fixed by agreement between Gray and a committee of the institute, with production quotas assigned to each producer. While three producers were permitted to sell certain grades of wood alcohol directly, the complaint said, these sales were made only at prices previously agreed upon.

A criminal indictment was returned last April charging all the defendants except Ford Motor Co. with illegally fixing prices, curbing production and eliminating competition in violation of the anti-trust law. Today's complaint seeks to restrain the defendants from engaging in practices complained of in the indictment.

	Bid	Asked
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¾	45¼
Globe & Republic (½)	8¼	9¾
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27¾	29½
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29½
Hartford Fire (2a)	97	101½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42½	45½
Home Insurance (1.20)	27⅞	29⅝
Homestead (½)	13¾	15¾
Ins Co North America (2½a)	87¾	89¾
Jer Insurance New York (1.80)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8¼	9⅜
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Ber & Mfs of New York (.40)	5⅞	7
Mass Bonding (3½)	66½	70
Merchants Fire Asso (16a)	473	500
National Fire (2)	58½	61½
National Liberty (.20a)	6½	7⅝
National Union (3a)	164	174
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	24⅞	26¾
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45½	48
New York Fire (.80)	14⅛	15⅝
North River (1)	23⅛	24⅞
Northeast Insurance	6	6¾
Northern (3a)	88½	93
Pacific Fire (3)	98½	103½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	45¾	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅜	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	84½	88½
PreferredAccident (.80a)	14⅜	15⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅞	36⅝
ReinsuranceCor New York (.07½)	4¾	6⅝
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	27	29
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¼	23½
St Paul Fire&Marine	72¾	75¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	42¾	45¼
Security (1.40)	33½	37⅛
Springfield (4½a)	118½	124
Standard Accident	61¼	65
Travelers (16)	470	485
US Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36⅞	38⅝
US Fire (2)	48½	51¼
US Guarantee (1.60a)	71½	76½
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅜	34⅞

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year. Affiliated Fund Inc 4.01 4.39

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
affiliated Fund Inc	4.01	4.39
Amerex Holding	29.25	30.375
American Business Shares	3.76	4.19
Axe Houghton Fund	15.03	16.16
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.90	106.15
Boston Fund	18.06	19.42
Broad Street Investing	29.61	32.01
Bullock Fund	15.79	17.31
Canadian Investment Fund	3.28	3.65
Century Shares Trust	28.54	30.68
Christiana Securities Co	2460.00	2560.00
Commodity Corp	8.99	
Chemical Fund	9.78	10.58
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.75	46.75
Dividend Shares	1.28	1.41
Eaton & Howard Balanced F	22.08	23.72
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.59	14.59
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.75	42.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.41	20.90
Fund Investors Inc	23.25	25.48
General Capital	34.68	37.29
General Investors Trust	5.56	5.99
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.37	7.01
Low Priced Shares	6.19	6.81
Railroad Shares	3.61	3.98
Railroad Equip Shares	4.44	4.85
Steel Shares	4.46	4.91
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.68	24.39
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.92	1.02
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.14
Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		Bid Asked
B-1 29.56	S-1	27.87
B-2 32.01	S-2	14.83
B-3 19.96	S-3	11.43
B-4 11.23	S-4	5.25
K-1 18.80	K-2	23.80
Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.40	
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.80	
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.03	9.93
Maryland Fund	4.60	5.20
Mass Invest Tr	22.10	23.76
Mutual Invest	11.52	12.59
Nation Wide Voting	1.34	1.48
New England Fund	12.97	13.98
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.83	7.52
Railroad	5.39	5.94
Railroad Equip	7.60	8.36
Steel	6.22	6.85
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.75	22.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.53
Putnam Fund	14.17	15.24
Quarterly Income Shares	6.75	7.40
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	
Repub Invest Fund	3.47	3.82
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.66	95.56
State Street Invest	45.75	48.75
Trusteed Industry Shares	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.14	18.83

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr AA mod acc mod	2.79	
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.66	
Diversified Tr C	3.80	
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.95	5.72
Nation Wide Sec	3.82	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.84	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.74	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.42	
Super of Am Tr AA	2.42	
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.18	
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.90	

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.125	3.50
First Boston Corp	33.50	35.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

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Army Officials Say Industry Delays Contract Termination

NEW YORK (AP)—A Government official said today immediate action by Government and management was necessary if the reconversion problems facing the nation's aircraft industry are to be solved.

Speaking before more than 3,000 executives of eastern aircraft plants at a meeting designed to develop an orderly system of canceling nearly 32,000 war contracts, Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, said, "the time for action in the program of reconversion has now arrived."

"And it is urgent," he said, "that both the manufacturer and the Government put its best men at work to bring about a solution of this problem and at the same time to keep industry healthy."

He asserted, "We cannot make this a cashier's war. We cannot wait until the 11th hour and the 59th minute to purchase the last bullet that will be used by the last American soldier to kill the last enemy."

Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, director of the Army Air Forces Matériel and Services, who led the discussion, praised the manufacturers who, he said, produced the finest equipment in the world. He added, however, that "too many people were prone to believe the war is over."

"I will only come to believe the war has ended when I am so informed by General Marshall and Admiral King," General Knudsen said.

Other officials, urging that capacity production be continued, estimated that one third of all supply contracts would be ended when the war with Germany is finished.

Charlton MacVeagh, Civilian deputy director of the Army Service Forces' Readjustment Division, said the Government has speeded settlements since cancellation of contracts began, but that in many cases contractors delayed settlement.

Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers, deputy director, AAF Matériel and Services, said that officers who have completed special courses in contract termination were being assigned to headquarters in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Newark, New Haven, Rochester and in the larger air craft plants to speed contract termination.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market turned around last week and went down again, losing half to two-thirds of the previous fortnight's attractive gains.

However, the decline was on the smallest volume in several weeks, in fact since the market was previously declining around the first of this month. And as prices sagged, volume shrank.

The market almost wholly ignored the great news from France, as thought the outcome of the European war were already assured, and the market seemed concerned almost solely with the consequences of victory. There was some worry in the Street, apparently, over the recent depressed mood of the London stock market.

Reconversion Big Factor

By and large the stock market seems now chiefly concerned with the stumbling progress of reconversion and other post-war programs in Washington, together with the Street's own private conjectures about what the transition period beween the occupation of Berlin and of Tokyo will bring forth in the way of business and employment.

Naturally the shake-up in the War Production Board did not help prices, and one conjecture seems to be that the President will again follow his usual pattern for solving such administrative problems, by creating an entirely new super-board on top of the War Production Board, with a new name and some new faces. This would indicate that the reconversion will be fumbled by the Administration just as was the job of conversion to war.

The confused Congressional outlook for the pending reconversion and surplus disposal bills could hardly have had much market influence if merely because it is so confused. House and Senate each passed a surplus disposal bill last week, and they are hardly second cousins to each other. The House Ways and Means virtually emasculated the George reconversion bill which came over from the Senate, so that a further fight is pretty sure.

Utilities at New Tops

The market more or less went by groups. Utilities again made new highs, led again by holding company issues, particularly preferred stocks like those of Standard Gas, American Power & Light, Foreign Power, E. P. U. and Columbia Gas. They ought to come out of SEC disintegration very well favored. Utility shares are definitely peace stocks. On the other hand, rails were knocked down somewhat by the new anti-trust suit, and the motors by the SEC inquiry on who has been doing the fancy trading in the low-priced motors recently.

Some people in the Street feel that the transition period will be nowhere near as bad as predicted, and that predictions of 10,000,000 and more unemployed are highly misleading.

One of the reasons for this feeling, among many, is the course which Lend-Lease appears about to take. There is talk that it will be used to somewhat even up the reconversion of British and American economies, so that with the help of Lend-Lease the British will be able to reconvert a little more rapidly, while the Lend-Leasing of food, machinery, and so on to Britain, as well as arms, will help considerably to cushion the change-over in this country.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hdrs of Record
Accumulated				
Bangor & Aro'k RR pf	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9- 7
Valspar pf	$1	Q	9-12	8-29
Irregular				
Avondale Mills	7c		9- 1	8-15
Benton Harb Mall Ind	10c		9-15	8-31
Gabriel Co	12½c		9-15	8-31
Hydraulic Press Mfg	10c		9-15	9-
Ill Beli Tel	$1.50		9- 30	9-19
Nati Fold Box	25c		9- 1	8-25
do	50c		10- 2	9-25
Ohio Wat Serv A	75c		9-30	9-11
Rhinelander Paper Co	40c		9-30	9-22
Increased				
Diana Stores	20c	Q	9-11	8-31
Interim				
Kelvinator (Ca)	$1		9-25	9-15
Woolworth (FW) & Co Ltd	4½c		8-21	7- 7
Extra				
Am Ag Chem	80c		9-29	9-15
Crowell Col Pub	25c		9-25	9-14
Kennecott Corp	25c		9-30	9- 1
Singer Mfg Co	$1.50		9-14	8-25
Initial				
Ca Cottons	30c		10- 2	9- 1
do	30c		10- 2	9- 1
Macy (R. H.) pf A	$1.09¼		11- 1	10-11
Stock				
Auto Car			10-2	9-15
Regular				
Agricul Ins (Watertown)	75c		10- 2	9-15
Ala & Vicksburg Ry	$3	S	10- 1	9- 8
Am Ag Chem	30c	Q	9-29	9-15
Am Chain & C pf	$1.25	Q	9-15	9- 5
Am Export L	30c		9-13	9- 1
Am Factors	20c		9-15	8-31
Am Ice pf	$1.50		9-30	9- 5
Am Hawaiian S S	75c		9-14	9- 2
Am Home Prod	20c	M	10- 2	9-14
Am Loco pf	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9-15
Amer Paper Goods pf	$1.75	Q	9-15	9- 5
American Stamping	12½c		9-30	9-16
Basic Refract	10c		9-15	9- 5
Beech Nut Pack	$1	Q	10- 2	9- 5
Bell Tel (Ca.)	$2	Q	10-16	9-23
Birmingham Gas pf	$7½c	Q	9- 1	8-19
Black Hills Pw&Lt	29c		9-30	9-15
do pf	$1.25	Q	9- 1	8-21
Bright (T. G.) & Co pf	$1.50	Q	9-15	8-31
Briggs & Stratton	75c		9-15	9- 1
Brown Durrell Co	15c	Q	10- 2	9-15
do pf	$1.25	Q	10- 2	9-15
Burd Piston R	12½c		9-20	9- 9
Burgess Battery Co	15c		9-15	9- 5
Calif Electric Power pf	$1.31	Q	10- 1	9-15
Calif Ink	50c		9-20	9- 8
Ca Cteam Ship L	50c		10- 2	9- 1
Calumet & Hecla Cons Copper	20c	Q	9-16	9- 2
Christiana Securities	$22		9-15	8-28
do pf	$1.75	Q	10- 2	9-20
City Auto Stpg	15c	Q	9-14	8-31
Clayton & Lambert Mfg	20c		9- 9	8-29
Cleve Graph Br pf	$1.25	Q	9-12	9- 1
Comi Cr Co pf	$1.06¼	Q	9-30	9- 8
Compo Shoe Mch	10c		9-15	9-
Cornell Dubilier	20c		9-10	8-29
do pfA	$1.31¼	Q	10-15	9-29
Crowell Coll Pub	50c	Q	9-25	9-14
Cutler-Hammer	35c		9-11	9- 2
David & Frere	25c	Q	9-30	9-15
Dayton Mall Iron	15c		9- 9	8-25
Diana Stores pf	15c	Q	9-11	8-31
Dominion Tex pf	$1.75	Q	10-16	9-15
Dow Chem Co	75c		10- 2	10- 2
Eastern Mall Iron	50c		9-11	8-25
Economic Inv Tr	62½c	S	11- 2	8-31
Elec Cont & Mfg	75c		10- 2	9-20
El Dorado Oil Wks	35c		9- 9	8-28
Empor Capwell 7 pf	$2.50	S	10- 2	9-21
do pf	56¼c	Q	10- 2	9-21
Empire Pow pf stk	75c		9-11	9- 1
First Bk Stock	35c		9-11	8-25
Foundation Co (Ca.)	35c	Q	10-20	9-30
Gen Candy	25c	Q	9-30	9- 9
Gen Am Transp	62½		10- 1	9-15
Gen Ry Signal pf	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9-11
Glens Falls Ins	40c	Q	10- 2	9-11
Globe Knitting Works	15c		9-15	9- 1
Gulf Sta Util $6 pf	$1.50	Q	9-15	8-31
do $1.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	9-15	8-31
Gt West Saddle 1st-2nd	75c	Q	9-30	8-30
Hanna (M A) co	35c		9-13	9- 5
Haverhill Gas L	30c	Q	10- 2	9-15
Hackensack Wat pf A	43¾c	Q	9-30	9-13
Holland Furnace	50c		9-30	9- 8
Hydraulic Pr Mfg pf	37½c	Q	9- 1	8-22
Intl Salt Co	50c		10- 2	9-15
Jamestown Telephone pf	25c	Q	10- 1	9-15
Jaeger Mach	37½c		9-11	8-31
Kennecott Cop	25c	Q	9-30	9- 1
Lang (JA) & Sons	17½c	Q	10- 2	9- 1
Lehn & Fink P	33c		9-14	9- 1
Lilly-Tulip Cup	37½c	Q	9-15	9- 1
Lone Star Cem	37½c		9-30	9-11
Lyon Metal Products	35c	Q	9-15	9- 1
Macy (RH) & Co	50c		10- 2	9- 8
do	40c		1- 2	12- 8
Mahon (R C) Co	25c		9-15	9- 8
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10c	Q	9-20	8-31
Mastic Asphalt Corp	10c	Q	9-15	9- 1
Matheson Alk Wks	25c		9-30	9- 6
Do pf	$1.75	Q	9-30	9- 6
Mahon (RC) Co	25c		9-15	9- 8
McKesson & Robbins	35c	Q	9-15	9- 5
Do	35c	Q	12-15	12- 4
Do pf	$1	Q	10-15	10- 4
Memphis Nat Gas	10c		9-13	9- 5
Merck & Co 3¼ pf	$1.31¼	Q	10- 2	9-20
Do 4½ pf	$1.12½	Q	10- 2	9-20
Michigan ConsGaspf	$1.18¾	Q	9- 1	8-24
Mickelberry's F Prod pf	60c	Q	10- 7	9-20
Milwaukee Gas L pf A	$1.75	Q	9- 1	8-26
Minn Gas Lt 6 pf	$1.50	Q	9- 1	8-19
Do $3.10 pf	$1.27½	Q	9- 1	8-19
Do 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	9- 1	8-19
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	9- 1	8-19
Montgomery Ward	50c		10-14	9- 8
do A	$1.75	Q	10- 2	9- 8
Motor Finance	25c	Q	8-31	8-18
Nati Gas Co (Del)	25c	Q	9-15	8-31
New Jersey Pow & L pf	$1	Q	10- 1	9- 8
Northern Nat Gas Co	50c		9-25	9- 2
Oahu Sugar	15c		9-15	9- 5
Ohio Finance 6 pf	$1.50	Q	10- 2	9-11
Do 5 pr pf	$1.25	Q	10- 2	9-11
Omar, Inc	10c		9-30	9-18
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	9-30	9-18
Ontario Mfg	50c		9-15	9- 5
Ottawa El Pr	50c	Q	10- 2	9- 5
Panhandle EPipe L pf	$1.40	Q	10- 1	9-12
Paraffine Cos	50c	Q	9-27	9-11
Perfect Circle	50c	Q	10- 2	9- 8
Parker Appliance	25c	Q	9-30	9-16
Parker Wolverine	25c		9-20	8- 2
Phillips Pack	25c		9- 9	8-31
Pitts Plate Glass	75c	Q	10- 2	9- 1
Quaker Oats	75c	Q	9-25	9- 1
Raytheon Mfg pf	75c	Q	9- 1	8-15
Reynolds Spring	25c		9-30	9-15
Rohr Aircraft	25c	Q	9-11	8-31
Scott Paper $4 pf	$1	Q	11- 1	10-20
Scovill Mfg	50c		10- 2	9-15
Schenley Dist. pf	$1.37½	Q	10- 1	9-25
Schwitzer-Cummins	25c		9-15	9- 2
Simmons B Publ pf	75c	Q	9- 1	8-25
Singer Mfg	$1.50	Q	9-14	8-29
Smith (H.) Paper M pf	$1.50	Q	10-20	9-30
So Phosphate	10c		9-29	9-15
208 So La Salle St	50c	Q	10- 2	9-20
Do	50c	Q	1- 2	12-20
Sontag Chain Strs	20c		9- 1	8-21
Southland Royalty	10c		9-15	8-31
20th Cent Fox	50c	Q	9-30	9-15
do pf	37½c	Q	9-30	9-15
do pr pf	$1.12½	Q	9-15	9-
Staley Mfg Co pf	$1.25	Q	9-30	9-10
Tex-O-Kan Fl Key pf	$1.75	Q	9- 1	9- 1
Thermoid Co	10c	Q	9-15	9-
do pf	75c	Q	9-15	9-
Union Pac pf	$2	S	10- 2	9- 5
Union Wire Rope	25c	Q	9-15	9- 5
United Thum Co	50c		10- 2	9-11
United Merch & Mfrs	50c	Q	9-13	9- 2
Universal Cooler A	25c		9-15	9- 5
Do B	10c		9-15	9- 5
Veeder Root	50c		9-15	9- 1
Vicks, Shrev & Pac Ry	$2.50	S	10- 1	9- 8
do pf	$2.50	S	10- 1	9- 8
Wash Water & P pf	$1.50	Q	9-15	8-25
West Tab & Stair pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9-20
West Virginia W & pf	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9-18
W Coast Tel pf	37½c		9- 1	8-19
Viking Pump	50c		9-15	9- 1
Ware Shoals Mfg	50c	Q	9-15	9- 5
Do pf	$1.25	Q	9-15	9- 5

* One share pr stock on each ten shares of common stock.

Boston & Maine Income Up

The Boston & Maine Railroad tonight reported a net income for July of $781,317 above fixed charges and of $541,644 after contingent charges. The road's net income for July, 1943, was announced as $847,492 which, the road explained, contained "a substantial amount of accruals for anticipated wages increases."

Media Director

E. L. Baumiller

Named media director of Pedlar, Ryan & Lusk, New York advertising agency. Mr. Baumiller, who will have char

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Returning Girls Eager to Help In France

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Many types and many nationalities of women under de Gaulle's Cross of Lorraine and actuated by one motive—to help restore stricken France—are now on the way to Normandy from here.

"I don't mind what I do so long as I can help the people of France who have suffered so much under the German jackboot," Marguerite, pretty 20-year-old French WAAF told me on the eve of her departure.

Marguerite has been trained as a radio operator. "We don't know what we'll be expected to do," she continued; "we may have to scrub floors in our spare time. It doesn't matter."

Suffered Under Nazis

Many of these women like Marguerite suffered under German occupation. She escaped to Britain in 1942 after going through unpublishable agonies in a German "girls camp."

"My story is the story also of many other school girls in France," she said, "but unfortunately many of them did not escape as I did. It is these friends I want to help before it is too late," she said, "girls who were taken away from lycées and finishing schools throughout France by German soldiers. That is why I am glad I am among the first to go," said Marguerite. On the other hand, some girls who joined the Free French ATS are those who were living in the French colony in London before the war and joined de Gaulle so as to be able to do something for the French people.

Girls like Marguerite, who know what to expect, are sometimes troubled about the carefree attitude of these girls who have not lived in France under the Germans.

Not All Well Fed

"We sometimes wonder whether they realize what they're going to find," Marguerite said with a seriousness far beyond her years. "Newspaper reports of well-fed people which the Army found on coastal districts in Normandy are misleading. I have seen French women grovelling to the Germans for a piece of wretched dough to feed their starving children."

The hardest part of living under occupation is that one cannot trust anybody. French school boys and girls sometimes met their own professors in the uniform of the Gestapo. "I was turned back from a bridge four times when trying to escape by a professor of Greek at my own lycée," Marguerite said. He was in Gestapo uniform and told her he had been "planted" in France by the Germans for many years.

Some Are Veterans

Some women who are going to France are veterans of campaigns in North Africa. The record of the matron-in-chief of the continent goes back to World War I. Her father was a banker in Dunkirk before the war who lost everything. She has been wounded twice and has received two citations for bravery. She spent time in a concentration camp and escaped to England in 1940. She then joined de Gaulle and since has been nursing in Syria and North Africa. There are also Poles and Czechs who escaped through France and joined the Free French in London. They feel they are nearing their homelands by going to liberated France.

The women are to act as secretaries, interpreters, nurses to the civilian population, and drivers for the Free French Forces.

Courtesy National Railways of Mexico

Life is simple, even primitive, among the Mexican Indian women, who go from home to the market place with their husbands and live from fiesta to fiesta. At the left a mother is shown carrying her baby, papoose-fashion, on her back. At the right is a Tehuana Indian girl wearing a typical costume of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The ruffled headpiece flares out for fiestas, but is drawn close about the face on Sundays.

Pineapple for Centuries a Symbol of Hospitality

By Fredrika Borchard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is no boundary to hospitality, and time cannot limit it. Even its symbols are frequently the same. Long before the white man set foot in the Western world, Caribs and other tribes used the pineapple as a symbol of friendship, and the fruit (wild then, and very, very plentiful) was hung outside the huts and on the village gate, an invitation and a welcome.

The Spaniards came, those gay, romantic men, and they liked the custom and took it home with them. They couldn't take the fruit itself, because it was too delicate to stand the long journey, so they carved the cone in wood, and their people, who had never seen the juicy, luscious fruit, hung up the wooden cone. After generations of slow travel the custom came home again, and all through the colonies, but in Virginia most of all, pineapples were hung, and they were carved on bedposts and over doorways, and guests were welcome.

Even today, the pineapple is something of a "company fruit," and is less understood than many others, and that's a pity, because it can be served in so many delicious ways. Just peeled and chunked, sprinkled lightly with sugar and lime, chilled to the "nth" degree, and you've the perfect fruit for breakfast, lunch or dinner, for appetizer, salad or dessert. Pineapple cones are attractive and easily made. Just wash and dry the pineapple, and then, with a sharp-pointed little knife, cut around the pineapple "eye," running the incision to a point at the core. Remove the resultant cone-shaped piece. The skin may be left on the base or removed, as you prefer. For a fruit dessert or salad, pile a few berries, cherries, or grapes, depending on the season, in the center of an individual salad plate, then lay four or five cones around them, the points in the center. Or pile a mound of chived cottage cheese, or any round package cheese, in the center of a large serving plate, and alternate the cones and toasted crackers around the cheese—an Americanized version of a Continental dessert.

Pineapple, fresh or canned, mixes well with other fruits, and can be profitably added to meat, vegetable or shellfish salad. It has but one limitation, and that is that the fresh pineapple must never be used in any gelatin dish or the gelatin will not jell. Canned pineapple, yes; cooked pineapple, yes; but the fresh pineapple, never. And that's something for a chemist to explain.

Add bits of pineapple to pancake batter, to coleslaw, and to scrambled eggs. Glaze the canned slices with ham steak or with bacon, or sauté the canned cubes and mix with sweetbreads or brains. Make a salad of equal quantities of chilled fresh pineapple, cucumber, and boiled sweetbreads or chicken. Or try these recipes.

Veal Hash Hawaii

2 cups minced cooked veal
1 cup thick cream sauce, well seasoned
½ teaspoon onion juice
½ teaspoon dry mustard
1 green pepper, minced
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
4 or five slices canned or fresh pineapple
Buttered crumbs

Sauté the pineapple slices in the butter, remove and keep warm. Put the minced green pepper in the pan, adding a little more butter if necessary. Sauté for a minute or two, then add veal, sauce, onion juice and seasoning. Pile the hot mixture on the pineapple slices, top with buttered crumbs, and broil under low flame until lightly browned.

Hot Pineapple Crispy

6 cups corn flakes
½ cup margarine, melted
¾ cup sugar
1 medium sized pineapple, cut in chips
Juice and shredded yellow peel of 1 orange
2 tablespoons butter
½ cup nuts, broken in coarse pieces, optional

Roll the corn flakes, add a pinch of salt, mix with the melted margarine, orange peel and ¼ cup of the sugar. Use ⅔ of the mixture to line bottom and sides of casserole. Chill in refrigerator until needed. Put pineapple, orange juice and remaining sugar in pan, bring to a slow boil, remove from fire, add butter (and nuts if used) and cool slightly. Pour into chilled crust, pack remaining crumb-mixture on top, cover, and bake in moderate oven for ½ hour. Uncover, reduce heat, and continue baking until pineapple is tender (about ¾ hour). Serve hot with hard sauce made with brown or maple sugar, or with lemon custard.

If your "points" run to pineapple juice, a delicious and unusual drink may be made by mixing 3 parts of the juice with 1 part evaporated milk, pouring it into a shaker with crushed ice, and shaking vigorously. Pour the frothy result into clear glasses, top with grated nutmeg, and drink at once. And if you are fortunate enough to get cocoanut milk to substitute for the evaporated milk, you'll have a drink that is truly memorable. Or mix pineapple juice with ginger ale, 1 part juice to 2 parts ginger ale, add a sprig of fresh crushed mint and drink icy cold. There is no closed season for pineapple.

Sweet and Pungent Chicken

2 cups canned pineapple cut in thin strips
2 cups cooked chicken, diced
1 cup celery, cut in strips
1 green pepper, cut in strips
½ cup onion sliced thin, the slices quartered
1 cup chicken stock (or water mixed with chicken cube)
½ cup pineapple liquid
2 tablespoons chicken fat (butter or margarine may be substituted)
1 tablespoon cornstarch
1 clove garlic, split
1 tablespoon soy sauce (more to taste)
⅛ teaspoon ground ginger (more to taste)

Sauté onions and garlic in fat for one minute, add celery and cook for another minute or two, remove garlic, add pineapple, green pepper, soy sauce, ginger and chicken broth and bring to a boil. Rub cornstarch to a thin paste with a little of the pineapple juice, then thin with remaining juice, and add to cooking mixture. Simmer slowly, stirring until thickened. Add chicken and simmer just long enough to heat the meat thoroughly. Serve with fluffy dry rice or with boiled fine noodles. A can of bean sprouts, if they are available, may be added when adding the chicken.

Next Era to Demand Educated Workers

By Helen Williams Vance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis

If the youth of today could have an insight into their tomorrows they would prepare themselves for the competition in the employment field which they are bound to face. This is the opinion of Mrs. Agnes Voss Warren, personnel manager of the Monsanto Chemical Company.

Mrs. Warren, an attractive young woman known as Miss Voss to literally thousands of young women in the company's employ, looks with concern at the present employment at high wages of countless young men and women who should be finishing their education. These young people, she points out, have had no experience to warn them of a business and industrial world where jobs are scarce and employers can afford to choose only the best.

War Jobs Temporary

"The wartime shortage of personnel is a temporary one," she observed thoughtfully as I lunched with her at the company cafeteria. "Very shortly it will not be just a matter of hiring 'anyone' and putting up with 'anything.' It goes without saying that the young person not properly equipped—which is another word for educated and trained—will be unable to compete."

Even through the war period, it has been the policy of the company with which she is associated to employ only people with a good educational background.

"Our industry is highly technical and perhaps requires a higher percentage of educated people than do most companies," Mrs. Warren said. "However, technology is entering into almost all industries, especially those with the brightest future, because the next age will be a technical one, and it will require educated workers."

Mrs. Warren has interviewed thousands of young people seeking jobs and innumerable times she has heard them say: "I wish I had known," "I wish I had listened," "Had I known, I would have—"

"My deepest sympathy," she said, "goes to the applicant who informs me he did not wish to further his education; in many cases did not even feel the necessity for completing his high school training even though his parents were financially able to have him continue through high school and college. What do you think an employer's reaction is to such an applicant who is mentally lazy long before he is ready for the business world?" she asked.

Education Paramount

Without waiting for the obvious answer, she added, "I cannot stress strongly enough the importance of overcoming the lack of education. The most difficult thing about any job is getting it! The ability to get the job depends largely on one's own feeling of confidence—gained only by the knowledge that one's background is such that he can compete with the best. Education is the keynote to confidence and self-assurance."

Only about 2 per cent of the applicants whom Mrs. Warren interviews are chosen for employment by the Monsanto Chemical Company. Lack of education and adequate preparation for job opportunities are the commonest deterrents, she told me. "We look for good, substantial material first—wholesome, ambitious girls who are endowed with native intelligence," she said. "We require a well-rounded education; a college degree is an asset but not a requisite. We want good grammar, a pleasant speaking voice, and pleasing appearance.

"Our competitors can get exactly the same machinery, raw materials, and equipment that we can. But we can try to hire the best personnel obtainable and are willing to make all the necessary effort to hire them. We want all aces!"

Old Table Revamped for Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ever since Jimmy was two—he was four now—his mother had wanted a kindergarten table and chair for him but the price did not come within her budget. Now with chubby Carol, two years old, tumbling off chairs as she tried to play with her toys on sewing table or card table, the need for furniture the proper height for the children was imperative.

She found a solution to her problem one afternoon at an auction near by. She caught sight of a well-battered old kitchen table which nobody wanted. The 10-cent bid at which the table started was immediately raised to 25 cents. Then she spoke up, offering 50 cents and the other bidders lost interest. "Sold to the lady for 50 cents!" said the auctioneer and the incident was closed. A transfer man delivered it to her home for a quarter.

She called her husband and asked him to bring home a can of bright red paint that night.

"Why?" he asked.

"Surprise, but it isn't a bird house," she replied. Many times she had measured the height of the much-coveted kindergarten tables and she had the working plan ready for Henry, when he came home.

They began work after dinner and by 10 o'clock that night the battered old table had been sandpapered smooth, its legs cut so that it stood 18 inches high, and it had been given a coat of scarlet paint which fully disguised its homely earlier days. The sawed-off legs, plus the necessary boards, made a bench 12 inches high.

Lumber she had appropriated from a packing case which was doing duty as storage for newspapers. The bench was painted to match the table. Surveying them as they stood drying in the basement she knew the joy they would be to the children. No longer would they have to scramble off high chairs to retrieve toys which had fallen from a too-high table. This battered old relic of the kitchen was in for a new lease of life with trains racing across its top and castles built all over its surface and herds of animals roaming at large on its gay red pastures.

Primitive Charm Still Abounds In Mexico

By Mabel F. Knight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Squatting on the ground as she fans the languid flame of her charcoal stove is a barefooted Mexican Indian woman. She wears a black skirt and her dark reboso or shawl completely covers her hair and almost hides her faded blouse. Her baby is asleep in a cradle made from a castoff wooden crate, while brother, just a year older, weaves in and out among the passers-by in the market where she and her husband have their stall. The husband, although busy selling vegetables, keeps an eye on the sizzling frying-pan where the Mexican rice gives out an appetizing odor. It is the noon hour and Mexicans eat their hearty meal at midday.

That is one vivid picture and a representative one, too, of the primitive Indian woman of Mexico. There are thousands like her.

Lives For Fiestas

Another unforgettable picture is that of this same woman as she dances in Mexico's scheduled fiestas and in others about which only the initiated know. Perhaps she may have gone without a meal or two, but somehow or other she has managed an elaborate dance costume and is proud of it as she hops about with the other women—for Mexican Indian women and men seldom dance together. Their dances are for the most part those of thanksgiving, or the portrayal of historical events.

The Indian woman's home is a forlorn appearing house, but when the outside door is open there is usually a cheerful patio where gay colored flowers are growing. Dogs and hens stroll about and there may be a parrot to call out a scathing remark or sing a few bars of a Spanish song. Father, mother, sons, and daughters are all busy in that patio. They are either weaving sombreros or serapes or making useful pottery for the home or market. There are laughter and gaiety there, for the family ties are close among Mexico's primitive Indians. Market day, fiestas, and family just about sum up the Indian woman's life and desires. Where the husband goes the wife follows.

Sell To Tourists

At one hotel in Mexico City a couple sit by the front entrance, exhibiting their wares, not urging the tourists to buy, but greeting them with such smiles that few turn away without purchasing a basket or chocolate mixer or a miniature burro. Indians put a fair price on their articles, and to buy them for less would be to deprive the family of one of their all too meager meals.

It wasn't so long ago that Indians were practically slaves of the very wealthy, who left overseers in charge of their haciendas while they amused theselves in Europe. But the Revolution of 1910 changed all that, and although they live in humble homes Indian men and women today prize their independence. Gradually education is reaching even the most primitive Indian groups and sometime in the future, each town is due to have sanitation as well as a generous supply of potable water, which will ease the daily tasks of the Indian woman.

Of course the high light of her life is the fiesta. As she returns from one she looks forward to the next.

And she will get to those fiestas even if she has to trudge days to reach a distant pueblo, sleeping by the wayside at night and having picnic meals. Each Indian woman carries a precious bundle containing her costume which varies according to the tribe to which she belongs and the materials at hand. The Indian woman of Mexico City and vicinity if possible wears a fringed, brown leather dress, and a feather headpiece with beaded headband, but if no leather is available, she uses baby-blue satin as a substitute.

Shipwreck Style

Her Tehuana sister of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is a bit higher up in the social scale and has one of the most distinctive if not Indian costumes in the Republic. Her heavy and elaborately embroidered skirt, ending with a 12-inch pleated white ruffle, and the lovely blouse of softer material, alive with flowers and intricate designs, are elaborate enough, but the climax is the headpiece. The story goes that many years ago a sailing vessel on the way to China was shipwrecked near where the Tehuanas live and a chest which was washed ashore contained baby dresses. Much too elaborate for babies, thought the Tehuana Indian women, so they adapted them for their headgear. The ruffled skirt flares out for fiestas and is drawn close about the face for Sunday attire. Even on week days a visitor in Tehuantepec sees this fanciful costume in the plaza, market, or on the bus going to Salina Cruz.

Little by little the status of the primitive Indian woman of Mexico is improving according to modern standards, but it will be generations before she becomes a feminist in the accepted use of the word. The present-day complicated life of other Mexican women has no appeal for her. She has her family and her fiestas and she is content.

Railways See Attack on I. C. C. In Justice Department's Action

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—The Justice Department's antitrust action last week accusing western railroads of trade restraint is not being taken lying down by the railroads.

The accused carriers, railroad associations and banking houses knew the suit was coming and they are prepared to refute the numerous charges listed in the suit filed at Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 24. Already some of the accused have made public replies. Their comments take the following general line.

1. The suit is a scheme of the Justice Department to eliminate the Interstate Commerce Commission as railroad arbiters and install the Justice Department in its place.

2. The suit is a political move on the part of the Administration aimed to win western support in particular by pointing at rate differentials and national support in general by pointing at Wall Street bankers.

3. The suit is "plain baloney" and "absolutely without merit" since every schoolboy knows that railroad rates for decades have been fixed by the I. C. C. and since charges of failure to improve service and equipment—even though untrue—would be understandable in the midst of unprecedented war requirements.

Biddle's Argument

William M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, one of the roads named in the suit, said yesterday in Los Angeles that the Justice Department's suit was "directly aimed at the elimination of the time-tested and proved Interstate Commerce Commission and is a plan to install the Department of Justice as railroad arbitrators."

Railroad rates, so this argument goes, is a matter for the I. C. C. No railroad rate can be fixed if the I. C. C. disapproves. Therefore when the Justice Department charges the railroads with fixing unfair rates for western shippers it is actually accusing the I. C. C. of allowing such rates. It is a case of one department of the Government charging another department with incompetence and even lack of integrity.

Francis Biddle, Attorney General, and his assistant, Wendell Berge, make much of the 1932 agreement which the western roads concluded whereby the lines set up a commissioner and board of directors for the purpose of eliminating unprofitable competition. But the western agreement was canceled a year ago, the railroad assert. To this the Department of Justice replies that the agreement may have been written off but the objectionable practices still continue.

Why File Suit Now?

The railroads make much of the political timeliness of this suit. Why did the Administration have to file suit now? Why did Mr. Biddle in the midst of a war, in fact when the war is at its climax, and when there has been no question but that the railroads of the country have done a magnificent job of handling both war and civilian traffic, suddenly file this antitrust suit? Why didn't he wait until the war was over—or at least the German end of it anyway?

They are confident they have the answer. The suit is actually a political move in the Democratic election campaign. It was filed three months before elections. It will be almost a year before hearings can begin in court. Thus the Administration will have every opportunity to glean what political advantages it can from the filing of the suit without providing the roads a legal opportunity to air the charges in court until the election is over, although a formal answer can be filed earlier.

The suit is aimed to win Western votes, the railroads believe. By charging the lines with rate discrimination against Western shippers the Administration was appealing to Western votes by saying: See, we're going to get you a better deal on freight rates. It is also aimed, the rail officials claim, to appeal to those voters who still look with fear and horror on Wall Street and international bankers. By dragging in J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Justice Department is raising the bogey of Eastern finance combination, it is charged.

Wide Improvements Made

There is then the reply the railroads make to the antitrust suit that it is "plain baloney." Particularly those charges of collusion in discouraging improvements. Bill Jeffers of the Union Pacific points out that the U. P. pioneered in diesel power plant development and the construction of streamlined trains. It has installed air conditioning. (despite one of the specific charges made by the Justice Department) in all its passenger trains. It has equipped its freight cars with hundreds of special devices designed for faster, safer transportation.

This Federal rail suit is less than a week old, but already it threatens to become both a political and an economic battle royal. The public is not going to be allowed to forget this of many antitrust suits that the Government plans and has in its files. For the roads are determined to expose the fallacy of the Government's charges just as earnestly as the Jusice Department is marshaling its arguments for the coming legal battle.

This is only one of the many antitrust actions held up by the war.

OPA Allows Butchers To Tenderize Steak

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration took it into its own hands today to make ration-free utility grade beefsteak "more acceptable to the consumer."

It ruled that beginning Sept. 4 retail butcher shops may "pre-cube" or tenderize top and bottom cuts of utility steak. Heretofore they could be cubed only in the presence and at the request of customers.

The ban on pre-cubing remains in effect for the three top grades of meat and other cuts of utility grade.

OPA listed these representative prices in fixing ceilings for the pre-cubed steak: San Francisco and New York, 31 cents a pound; Salt Lake City and Pittsburgh, 30 cents; St. Louis, 29 cents.

OPA also ruled that retailers may keep their meat grinders in refrigerators, provided they "post a notice of the right of any purchaser desiring meat ground to observe the grinding."

BABY DIET HINTS

If your baby is old enough to chew, then it is time you served Gerber's Chopped Foods. Begin with any of the three vegetables — chopped Carrots, chopped Green Beans and chopped Spinach. These are cooked the Gerber way with a steam process that protects important minerals and vitamins. Each comes in the same size can as Gerber's Strained Foods — an average serving for older babies.

Gerber's
Baby Foods
FREMONT, MICH. OAKLAND, CALIF.
Cereals . Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

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ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL
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Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
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Tailor
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Never too busy to attend to readers of The Christian Science Monitor
MOULT HOUSE, MOULT STREET, MANCHESTER, 2. TEL. BLA. 5528.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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E	T		S	O	F	T
R	O	C	K	E	T	S
	M		I		E	
W	E	L	D	E	R	S

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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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Refooting makes them like new again!
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Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
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Phone Western 4378

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Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
236/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2610

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff

"He always practices on his lawn, the first of every month!"

In Lighter Vein

That's Why

The famous novelist invited an admirer to visit his home. The visitor could not conceal her disappointment when she observed the author's modest surroundings.

"Is there something wrong?" asked her host.

"Well," frankly confessed the lady, "the homes you describe in your writings are so magnificent, I can't understand why you built such a modest one for yourself."

"My dear friend," answered the novelist, "words are cheap, but materials are expensive!"

Sensitive

The mother and daughter were very busy with the wedding plans when the bridegroom-to-be called. He watched the preparations rather impatiently for a while, until his future wife noticed his look of annoyance.

"Darling, we have such a lot to do," she soothed, "and if we want to make our wedding a big success we mustn't forget the most insignificant detail!"

"Oh, don't worry about that," murmured the young man. "I'll be there all right!"—Exchange.

They Run High.

She: "What's harder than a diamond?"

He (absently): "Paying for it."

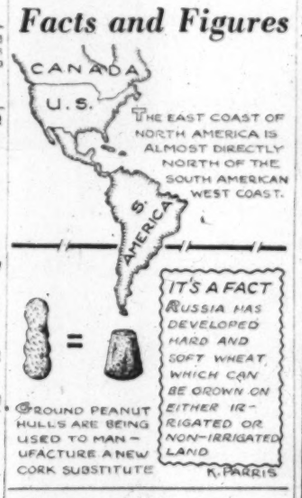
Oddities in the News

Pullman Conductor D. B. Foster, Raleigh, N. C., aside from his regular train duties, goes to the head of the car, faces the passengers and makes a rousing war bond talk. He began this practice in May, 1941.

* * *

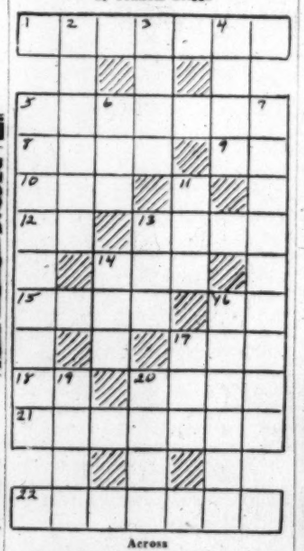
In three years as mayor of Caldwell, N. J., Joseph P. Dosch never accepted his annual salary. But this year he collected, explaining that increased taxes made added income imperative. His salary is $1 a year.

Facts and Figures


CANADA
U.S.
S. AMERICA
THE EAST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA IS ALMOST DIRECTLY NORTH OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN WEST COAST.
IT'S A FACT
RUSSIA HAS DEVELOPED HARD AND SOFT WHEAT, WHICH CAN BE GROWN ON EITHER IRRIGATED OR NON-IRRIGATED LAND
=
GROUND PEANUT HULLS ARE BEING USED TO MANUFACTURE A NEW CORK SUBSTITUTE
R. PARRIS

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What French painter is famous for his Tahitian subjects?
5—What is a tool for hand spinning?
8—One who practices mendicity would expect what?
9—Adjective suffix.
10—What do you call a cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple?
12—Doctor of Science (abbr.).
13—In Whitman's "O Captain! My Captain," what "has weathered every rack"?
14—What is tapering rod used to strike ball in billiards?
15—What is a kingdom of southwestern Asia?
16—Egyptian sun-god.
17—A hard subsoil is called what?
18—What is Latin for "and"?
20—How does Wordsworth describe "music that would charm forever"?
21—What are projectiles propelled by a force within themselves?
22—What persons might use an oxyacetylene blowpipe?

Down
2—What are the golden objects plucked from silver tree in "The Firebird"?
3—Fieldpieces are what?
4—What is a city of southeastern Kansas?
5—What bird is described in poem by Celia Thaxter?
6—Mischievous child.
7—What animals were employed by Hannibal in crossing Alps?
11—Article.
13—Helios was god of what?
14—Clarinet represents what creature in "Peter and the Wolf"?
16—What is a sloping beam that helps to support roof of a house?
17—Edgar Allan ——.
19—What is a ponderous volume called?
20—What is a wedge or drag used on wheel of a vehicle to check its motion?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Practical Christianity

St. Louis, Missouri

A local resident has received a letter from a business associate in London, from which the following excerpts are made:

"Britain has experienced many trying days—and nights—during these recent years. Just now those robot bombs of the Germans are contributing to our discomfort and anxiety.

"Some time ago you requested me to locate and visit the distribution center, near London, for the goods the war relief committees in your country send over. You explained that your wife and many of her friends contributed time and labor in this effort, and you should like to know, at first hand, how it functioned over here.

"I made that visit, and I was simply amazed at the magnitude of the work, the splendid character of the goods being distributed, the order and efficiency in evidence everywhere. The garments were so excellent that I should not at all mind having some of them for my own use. Little did I then think!

"A few nights ago one of those German bombs demolished a house in which some relatives of mine lived, but happily no injury was visited upon the inhabitants—man, wife and small son. But their belongings, including clothing, were wholly ruined. Neighbors kindly took them in and cared for them, but the problem of garments in this closely-rationed city was a real one until I thought of the kind folks I had met out at the distribution depot. I reached them on the telephone, and explained the circumstances, and in an incredibly short time their needs were supplied.

"That is certainly practical Christianity in its fullest sense . . . You may be certain I am immeasurably grateful. Your great country has come to our aid with its military might, and I and mine have evidence in this of a supporting spirit and effort in other things as well."

Inside of a 4,000-Pound Blockbuster

War Worker Millicent Wilson takes a moment to glance toward the camera as she goes about her work at the Nebraska Ordnance Plant. The casing of the bomb is so large that it is necessary for the worker to crawl inside to fasten exploder tubes to the nose. The plant recently completed its 750,000th bomb for the Air Forces.

Today's Quotation

In the wide arena of the world, failure and success are not accidents as we so frequently suppose, but the strictest justice. If you do your fair day's work, you are certain to get your fair day's wage.
—ALEXANDER SMITH

Grass and Volcanoes

American grass seed by the ton is being planted in Italy by the U. S. Army to control the volcanic dust present in much Italian soil, which is proving injurious to aircraft engines.

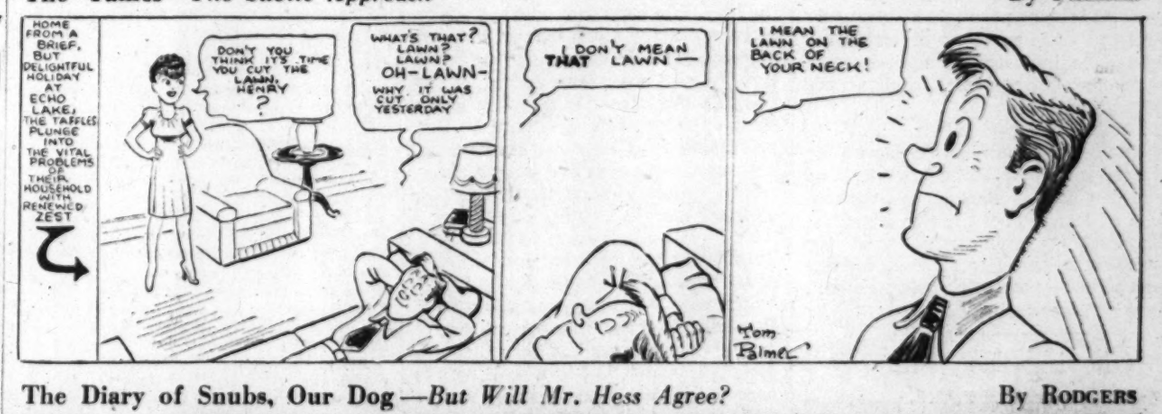
Brevities

Dora knows now what a fussbudget is. Her newly-married sister told her it's something you fuss with to keep track of how much you spend.—Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

"The vast majority of income-tax payers give no trouble," says an official. After the main attack has been launched there remain a few isolated pockets of resistance to be mopped up."—Punch (c.)

NEWS ITEM— BATTLE PLANS HAVE BEEN INTERFERED WITH BECAUSE OF SHORTAGES OF WAR MATERIALS.
HE'S FINISHING HIS JOB - DON'T QUIT YOURS
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*The Subtle Approach* — By PALMER


HOME FROM A BRIEF, BUT DELIGHTFUL HOLIDAY AT ECHO LAKE, THE TAFFLES PLUNGE INTO THE VITAL PROBLEMS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD WITH RENEWED ZEST
DON'T YOU THINK IT'S TIME YOU CUT THE LAWN, HENRY?
WHAT'S THAT? LAWN? LAWN? OH-LAWN- WHY IT WAS CUT ONLY YESTERDAY
I DON'T MEAN THAT LAWN —
I MEAN THE LAWN ON THE BACK OF YOUR NECK!
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*But Will Mr. Hess Agree?* — By RODGERS

"Lie low!" the Boss whispered-
"We'll let Mr. Hess locate the treasure for us—"
"There we'll just step in and make him turn it over!"
"Hum-m- sounds good!" I thought to myself.
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Second to None* — By THE HAGERS

DIDN'T YOU CALL ON PETUNIA?
I DID—AND HAD TO SIT IN THE BLEACHERS. I'M THROUGH WITH POPULAR GIRLS!
ME, TOO.
HOW ABOUT YOUR AUNT MATILDA? I'M A GIRL AND I HOPE I'M POPULAR.
LET US CALL YOU SWEETHEART-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Arguments Over P. A. C.

Political pressure groups or special interest blocs are by their nature dangers to democratic government. They may have good purposes and may at first achieve some useful results, but the more successful they are the more nearly they impose minority rule—the antithesis of democracy. That basic character is illustrated in the career of the National Citizens' Political Action Committee, née C. I. O. Political Action Committee, whose dynamic head, Sidney Hillman, has just been defending it before the House Committee on Campaign Expenditures.

It would be helpful if the P. A. C. could be discussed in moderate terms. Some of the attacks upon it, as being Communist controlled, are inaccurate and extreme in view of Mr. Hillman's record of fighting Communism in his own union. Equally inaccurate and extreme is the view that it can do no wrong.

Many people who have regarded the worker as the "underdog" in American industrial society have welcomed the development of Labor's political power. They have considered that within reasonable limits it could be exerted in a liberal direction. Particularly have they welcomed Labor's natural alignment with the consumer interest—most nearly the general community interest—against monopolistic producer influences on government. Labor interest in social reform—where it does not fall into a support of paternalistic centralization—can also be useful.

Several of P. A. C.'s victories in the congressional primaries retired extreme reactionaries and isolationists. Some of the objections now raised against it arise from selfish or partisan interests. They come from rival labor groups—for P. A. C. is still primarily a C. I. O. agency—or from men who saw no harm in similar political pressures brought by employers through the Liberty League.

But P. A. C.'s methods are bound to arouse opposition. P. A. C. contends that it is nonpartisan. Its fine campaign to get out the vote has that appearance. But so far it has indorsed only one Republican, and he also had the Democratic nomination. Now Mr. Hillman contends that the present election is not a partisan contest. But when P. A. C. militantly supports one party's candidates it takes on partisan liabilities.

The most unbiased citizen will have serious questions about some of the financial arrangements of the P. A. C. It may be technically within the law—the Smith-Connally Act forbids union contributions to party funds and the Hatch Act limits political funds—but it is coming so close to evasion in spirit as to cast a shadow over the whole project. Contributions collected at union meetings can be much less than voluntary. And the seeking of contributions from employers with whom a contract is being negotiated is strangely similar to the methods of employers who once indicated in no uncertain terms that voting against their wishes might lose a job.

Mr. Hillman contends that P. A. C. has no desire to dominate or absorb the Democratic Party. But there was little question that it blocked the nomination of James F. Byrnes as President Roosevelt's running mate. And the question is bound to arise in connection with any minority group—Where does domination begin?

Obeying the "Führer"

Many Germans can never have made a thorough study of Hitler's "Mein Kampf." For if more Germans had read it carefully they would no longer keep on fighting. Not because they would feel repelled by the Führer's aims and methods, but because Hitler himself, on page 104 of his work, advised the Germans plainly what they would have to do under conditions such as he has brought about right now:

> It is not only the right but the duty of every citizen to rise in revolt whenever his government uses its authority and power to drive the nation into disaster.

It would not be a bad idea to help the Germans to a better knowledge of their Führer's work. Millions of copies of the above quotation could be dropped over German cities and towns. And Hitler's own advice to overthrow the Nazi regime could be read at the beginning and end of every propaganda broadcast beamed to the Reich. The German habit of blindly obeying a master might, for once, achieve a desirable result.

Isn't it time that the redoubtable strategist, Corporal Hitler, was leading his troops into the breach?

Postwar Planning

One of the most thought-provoking programs for a progressive, prosperous postwar America we have yet seen is contained in the eleven points that Chester Bowles submitted to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. By no measurement can Mr. Bowles be described as a radical.

His direction of the Office of Price Administration has won wide approval, especially among housewives, who buy most of the food and clothing and who, consequently, are sensitive to price controls, rationing and other devices of controlled economy.

Yet Mr. Bowles, an American businessman who has had unusual opportunities for observing the workings of the country, has advanced a scheme that must startle a Congress presently outdoing itself in a conservative, fear-filled approach to the obvious problems of the reconversion period.

Mr. Bowles wants: Government policies that will keep prices relatively stable; tax laws that will encourage risk investment and discourage hoarding; policies that encourage freedom to compete, not freedom to suppress competition; credit facilities and research help for small business; profitable level for farm prices; the increase and broadening of our social security benefits (how does that fit with what the House is doing to the George bill?); we must encourage vigorous slum clearance; we must develop a bold and imaginative public works program; we must encourage exports to the maximum possible extent; we must relax wartime controls, but the problems of reconversion cannot be solved by slogans or by simply driving the bureaucrats out of Washington; we must continue to work together to build a strong peace, just as we have banded to fight a strong war.

This program as a whole merits support. Mr. Bowles usefully suggests a lifting up of American vision.

Twice-Told Headlines

The headlines about Château-Thierry, the Marne and certain other all too familiar places carry more of a thrill, and shine with surer glory, for those of us who do not read them as twice-told tales, as "of old, unhappy far off things and battles long ago." Even those of us with longer memories are grateful for the good news. But recalling another battle of the Marne, we are tempted to paraphrase Edith Cavell's famous sentence. Military victory is "not enough," either. But that is all we have a right to ask our soldiers to win for us.

The home front must accept half the assignment for making this war come out right. From what we can observe of the massing of its forces in department stores, the unprecedented number of sorties made to vacation points, the long, thin lines that will not waver after protracted, tense waiting in front of movie box-offices, we judge the home front has the manpower, enough of the spirit of the offensive, and the heroic tenacity to acquit itself with credit. But there seems to be something wrong with a strategic plan that puts so many concentrations of home-front forces on so many less-than-vital sectors.

These reflections are induced in part by a letter we have received from a naval officer. "We should not be fooled by the way the country reared up after Pearl Harbor, and interpret this as a reawakening to cause rather than effect. It is a reaction to a sock on the nose. I doubt if enough people realize what provoked it or what will prevent it in future. . . . We have not been hurt all over, as Britain and Russia have. Pearl Harbor hurt us mostly in our pride. We have repaired the damage with our mechanical hands and inventive heads more than with our hearts."

Our reflections are also induced by the fact that at Washington a conference is under way which could have a more decisive effect on the lives of individuals as well as nations than all the fighting in the world today—if that fighting is to lead to nothing more constructive than the exhaustion of the enemy. The naval officer's letter makes us wonder how much the home front notices when a conference like that at "the Oaks" vanishes from the front pages. Well, if we don't notice that, we do notice the old names blazing forth again in big letters. The names of battlefields that men should not have to die on over and over again. The names of battlefields that we can, if we will, enshrine safely in history and keep out of the news of tomorrow.

We know what movies our secretary has been seeing when she spells pigeon with a "d."

The Wall His Back Is Against

The City of *Quartiers* Emerges

Allied troops in Paris herald the long-awaited full emergence of the French capital from almost four years' burial under the somber clouds of Nazi-Vichy rule. Will damage have altered the face of the lovely Latin city that in normal times is such a classic *lieu de rendez-vous* and Continental *séjours* for the world? Impatience grips Parisians everywhere. Those in America are already said to be seeking passports and travel accommodations to the world's seat of art and elegance.

A reported increase in sabotage at Paris war plants at the time of the Allied breakthrough showed the city's populace already restlessly waiting the Allies' arrival, and that they would welcome the Allied forces more heartily than the ultra-sober and locally-minded peoples of the Northern French provinces. For in spite of suffering under the Nazis and being intensely French and even *chauvin*, impetuous Paris has a long record on the gallant side of cosmopolitanism as a European capital, a haven for exiles and proscripts from all over the Continent and can, in its peculiar way, be a good host to "foreigners" like Americans, British, or Canadians.

It is certain that a Paris liberated by the Allies will, no matter what its readjustment and reconstruction problems, resume where it left off before the war its normal trend of civilizatory progress—and this without too much change.

Who of us that loved, understood, made our homes and worked in Paris for years do not want to see again in all their original settings its abounding, exquisitely flowered parks like the Tuileries or Monceau, majestic tree- and garden-bordered avenues of the Champs-Élysées, Étoile, or Trocadéro *quartier*, to inhale the fragrance of the Bois de Boulogne, or to pace the sidewalks of the *grands boulevards*?

Countless artists in the world now also long to return to Paris' Left Bank or *quartier Latin* (so named under Cardinal Richelieu when all in and around it spoke Latin), harboring Montparnasse with its famous aggregation of studios and art schools. And to paint the winding streets and *maisons* on la Butte de Montmartre on the other side of the city.

On the Seine's Left Bank is also located the Boulevard Saint-Germain, artery of the *quartier* where remnants of French nobility dwell in private *hôtels* or heavily ornamental apartment buildings and which joins up *quartier Latin* at the famed Boulevard Saint-Michel—nicknamed by Sorbonne students Boul' Miche.

Again, the charm and vivacity of the *quartier du centre*, like the Opéra, Madeleine, Bourse, or Chaussée d'Antin have distinct, fascinating traits renowned the world over.

All these *quartiers* of Paris, however, are considered by Parisians as more or less those of *riches hôtels, magasins de luxe*, and *riches étrangers*. A whole series of other *quartiers* dot the egg-shaped city within its some 20 miles' circumference. These are peopled by industrious Parisians who in ordinary times turn out many of the products for which France is famed, like perfumes, soaps, cosmetics, lace, women's bags, lingerie, textiles, carved furniture, tapestries, and countless *articles de luxe*. The Faubourg Saint-Antoine is in itself a whole town of cabinet makers, carpenters, and wood sculptors turning out furniture as only French artisanry can.

In the northeast corner of Paris, unknown to outsiders, is the famous *quartier du Marais*, inhabited by an immense community of small industrials, manufacturers, and artisans working in their own homes or rooms at trades they have learned at the near-by École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures. Then there is the Batignolles quarter, a bourgeois town, la Chapelle with its grain and forage markets, Grande Villette having vast warehouses and stockyards on the canal, Charonne with its expansive truck gardens supplying Paris *marchés*. Bercy is a miniature city of wine merchants; Belleville is peopled by French *rentiers*; Ménilmontant has an industrial population—the sum total making 22 *quartiers* built up through the centuries from and around Paris's cradle, la Cité, a small island poised in the waters of the busy Seine.

A little earlier it was stated Paris will resume its normal trend without too much change. All French history points to this. A recent dispatch to this newspaper from Normandy predicted that while France will have its reconstruction problem, it will none the less emerge from the ordeal its old self. This is heartening for every "Parisian," wherever he may be.

NORTON WEBB

The Treaty Ports

The Bookshelf

The treaty port was a vital factor in the history of both China's and Japan's reluctant development of intercourse with the outside world. It has been the object of much discussion and considerable abuse. But even most Old Far East Hands have incomplete, garbled knowledge of the facts of these first windows between the Orient and the West.

Now an experienced Far East correspondent, Hallett Abend, has set down a fascinating record in TREATY PORTS (New York: Doubleday, Doran, $3). He has drawn largely on reference sources, but mingled with this is the result of years of personal observation of the closing days of the China ports which "we helped to create and build [but which now] are being used against us." He sees in the present war a treaty-port significance, for the struggle with Japan he finds "the logical and inevitable result of our century-long adherence to the treaty-port plan, our insistence upon being amongst the 'most favored nations,' our championship of the Open Door."

* * *

Certainly this seems true with regard to China, but the connection with Japan is more complex and debatable. Both countries had actually graduated from their treaty-port period well before the opening of the present conflict, although in the case of China the old form had persisted while a formula was being sought to cover a whole altered situation.

Mr. Abend's story goes back to the first American trade and diplomatic representative accredited to the mainland of East Asia—Maj. Samuel Shaw, soldier, mariner and adventurer who sailed for the Far East 160 years ago with an appointment from George Washington. From his day there began a slow yet constant evolution which Mr. Abend takes pains to show was in general line with current realities.

Extraterritoriality and the system of treaty ports did not result from any long-range plan, neither did they come wholly because the foreigner wished to thrust something down the Chinese throat. They were a result of constant adjustment and compromise in which many different, often conflicting factors played their parts and from which as a rule the gain was not one-sided entirely.

* * *

Mr. Abend is no dry-as-dust historian, and he has plied his research with gusto, providing colorful pictures both of the early "gilded exile" of a century back, and of later days when there was less gilt but more variety—often of a questionable sort. He has dug up a wealth of anecdote to which he adds interesting conclusions. Mostly these add up well.

Space is found for word-pictures and stories of all the main treaty ports, depressing places indeed at the outset but growing for the most part (especially in the cases of Shanghai and Hong Kong) more modern and prosperous year by year. Some, like Foochow, slipped back after brief glory in clipper-ship days. There are good yarns of pioneering consuls, of the missionaries (criticized as "leading the Chinese from Confucius to Confusion"), of opium, slaves, warfare, treaties and gradual progress by a multitude of routes.

Finally, as we all know, came temporary end to all peaceful efforts in the cataclysm of war with Japan. Mr. Abend thinks we had many more portents than we heeded. Now grandsons of the early treaty-porters fight to the end that China shall be entirely free and whole again.

R. G.

Reconstruction: British Approach

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

The transitional shock that comes from returning to America after even a few months in present-day wartime Britain, is nowhere more spectacular than in the different approaches to reconversion.

I listened to the Churchill Government discuss the matter in Commons, and now I have returned to hear much the same problems threshed out in the House and Senate. It seems to me the two legislatures are speaking different languages.

There is today a vastly wider public agreement in Britain over what has to be done after this war to prevent unemployment than in America. The danger of unemployment to the whole economy is far more widely emphasized in Britain. And the British proposals seem daring or radical by congressional standards.

The British recognize something of this themselves. In the now famous White Paper on "employment policy," it is frankly stated that "not long ago, the ideas embodied in the present proposals were unfamiliar to the general public and the subject of controversy among economists."

The British White Paper adds:

"Today, the conception of an expansionist economy and the broad principles governing its growth are widely accepted by men of affairs as well as by technical experts in all the great industrial countries.

"But the whole of the measures here proposed have never yet been systematically applied as part of the official economic policy of any government."

In brief, the British Government is committed to a Keynes-Hansen compensatory economic theory, very similar to that proposed in America by the old National Resources Planning Board, and overwhelmingly rejected by the Senate.

It is accepted almost unanimously in Britain. It is formulated by the Churchill Government, supported by spokesmen of all parties, and specifically approved, while I was in Britain, not only by the Commons but by the House of Lords.

What is the new British postwar program?

Well, to begin with, consider this flat statement: "The Government are prepared to accept in future the responsibility for taking action at the earliest possible stage to arrest a threatened slump." Note that the responsibility is directly on Government, not on private business or the trade unions, though their support is asked and is recognized as essential.

It is next postulated, without dissent, that postwar economic controls must continue. "Rationing and a measure of price control must be continued for some time," the document says. "The Government . . . will continue their present policy of providing subsidies . . . use of capital will have to be controlled." Indeed, certain extra controls are outlined, priorities in demobilization, aids to exports, supervision of basic industries and others.

All of these rest upon the central government.

Most radical determination, however, by congressional standards, is the British decision to set up what is known as a compensatory economy. In other words, if private expenditure falls off, the Government will step in with public works and other devices to try to keep the delicate see-saw of prosperity balanced.

"The Government believe," the White Paper states, "that in the past the power of public expenditure, skilfully applied, to check the onset of a depression has been underestimated." Interest rates, taxes, and the public's contributions to the immense social insurance scheme will all be manipulated to keep employment level.

As to public debt, the Government warns that an "undue growth" will sap confidence, but adds that a budgetary deficit arising from a fall of revenue due to unemployment is "no less serious." Above all, it argues for speed of action in this new, surprising realm of Government manipulation, for unless checked at the outset, it says, "a slump may develop with fearful rapidity."

I submit to readers the startling contrast in approach today between Britain and America. The language, the whole line of thought is different. Which is right, far be it from me to say! But what a strange mixed-up, Anglo-American world it is (with the shock enhanced by 24-hour trans-Atlantic air travel) where the commonplace of the British Tory has the ring of radicalism on the other side of the ocean.

What Liberty Means

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Rarely have men in history lived in such days as these. We are witnessing with our own eyes and ears—and what eyes and ears invention has given us—the downfall of one phase of incarnate evil. We are seeing the break-up of the greatest military machine man ever made, save the one that is causing the break-up. We are seeing the defeat by force of a lie-system whose viciousness, subtleness, and penetration have few parallels. It is a thrilling, noble, inspiring moment in history.

But the moment is overhung with doubt about the future. We are not sure that we can prevent some of these evils from recurring. We do not quite know how deeply the poison has penetrated. We are not confident regarding the political, economic, social or spiritual organizations and concepts which will now rise. We see the opportunity. But we see also the backwash of human frailty. We see selfishness, greed and stupidity among some of the apparent victors.

Yet somehow during the past week, two great and hopeful things have begun to happen. First, we are aware at last of the disintegration of the enemy. That is a stirring sensation. Second, in the freeing of the people of France, we sense something of what freedom really means to those who have known its meaning.

The disintegration of the enemy is proof to us at last that the forces of darkness are vulnerable. We all sought to hold to this truth, but now the evidence has come. With its coming, we gain a new sense of our power, based on forces of right and decency. Now at last we know our strength.

In France, moreover, we see the effectiveness of self-help. We see that most Frenchmen never gave in to the foe, but waited and planned for the moment of deliverance. We see great vitality and great hope in what had been a fallen nation. We see, before our very eyes, the rising from the earth of the plant that had been crushed. It is, moreover, the lily—France—the symbol of revolutionary democracy, of grace and logic and light in the Western world.

Men felt no such lift when Italy began to be liberated. The freeing of Rome was not profoundly felt, because to most people nothing in Italy symbolized a democratic tradition. And in Italy it was hard to tell friend from foe, in high and low places alike.

But now at last the liberation has really begun, and the welcome France gives to its own sons and to our forces is a peal of hope and gratitude which sends the winds to stirring in the far corners of the world.

Perhaps the air of liberation, spiced by our heady military adventures, will introduce the missing element. Perhaps we shall take confidence in our capacity to organize a peaceful world. Perhaps our cynicism will be smothered by roses flung from the wayside.

There have been many stirring scenes in the last 10 days. The two following incidents suggest much. One is the street scene in Annemasse, where the tramway goes down the street to Geneva, by the Gare des Eaux-Vives. The patriots in Annemasse, mayhap, had treated their German garrison to some hot shot and cold steel. But there came a time, as the last few officers of the garrison fled from their headquarters, when the Savoyards were no longer shooting or capturing them. They were simply chasing these arrogant Prussians down the road, and they were booting them lustily from behind, until the Germans stumbled across the frontier into Switzerland. Annemasse finally celebrated its freedom at the end of several stout pairs of sabots, planted where tradition indicates is the best place. That scene does a lot for the decency of mankind, after all the indecency of the concentration camps and the torture chambers.

The second scene was undoubtedly duplicated a thousand times over. Let us take the words of Corporal Michael Tkacsik, of Maspeth, N. J., who was typical of the awed American troops, overwhelmed by the sincerity and enthusiasm of the French populace in Paris: "Today made up for 2½ years I have spent overseas in Iceland, England, and France. It showed me what we are fighting for, and what liberty means to these people."

Yes, it is time we learned that.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ..... 6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.